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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 222. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOER ATTITUDE ALARMS LONDON.

Another War Scare Brought About by the Reported Failure of Transvaal Negotiations.

CAN'T LONG BE ENDURED.

Chamberlain Says the Government Has Put Its Hand to the Plow and It Will Not Draw Back.

LAST DAY OF PARLIAMENT.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Aug. 10, 5 a. m.—Once more the war scare was over London yesterday. No authentic reply had as yet been received from the Boers to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for joint inquiry. Therefore, the morning and evening papers were full of rumors, all entirely without foundation..

The St. James Gazette even went so far as to say "war is now inevitable, since the Boers have refused Chamberlain's most conciliatory proposals."

As a matter of fact, the situation is as yet unchanged. Mr. Chamberlain, on being questioned yesterday in the House of Commons, said two regiments had been ordered this month to the Cape as reinforcements for Natal, beyond the ordinary garrison, to meet all contingencies.

Chamberlain's Strong Sentiments.

Later on T. P. O'Connor on the second reading of the appropriation bill attacked the government for the Transvaal policy. Mr. Chamberlain got up in the absence of Mr. Arthur Balfour, whose illness prevented his attending the House, and said Mr. O'Connor apparently advocated a policy of abject surrender. "It would be fatal if that view were supposed to represent even a small minority of the English people. The policy of the government has already been clearly expressed in both Houses. The grievances of our fellow-subjects in the Transvaal are a recognised, constituted, and serious cause for interference, and also a source of great danger to all of south Africa. Our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances or consider requests hitherto put in moderate language by a suzerain power.

"Cannot Long Be Tolerated."

"We say this state of things cannot long be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plow and cannot turn back. With that statement I must rest content."

Mr. Chamberlain further said he regretted the absence of Mr. Balfour, who would indorse his position, but there is nothing in this to justify the violent tone of the press yesterday. This morning the News is much quieter. The Queen's speech in proroguing Parliament mentioned the Transvaal difficulty as a constant source of danger, but there is no definite intimation yet of Boer action with regard to Chamberlain's joint committee proposal. Therefore the situation has not yet altered.

Hardly Looks Like War.

The departure of the three batteries ordered to the cape has actually been postponed, which hardly looks like war. It must be remembered, however, that six batteries are already in the cape, whereas the latest confidential report sent to the War office only credits the Boers with thirty-two quick-firing guns, of which only twelve could be used for field service, the rest being stationary. Therefore previous estimates were rather inaccurate. The Boer artillery force has been exaggerated in view of the latest reports.

Gratifies the Jingoes.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—Mr. Chamberlain's statement today on the Transvaal crisis caused a profound sensation, to the intense gratification of the jingoes. It was a plain intimation that when free from Parliamentary control the Ministers intend to enter on a more aggressive policy. President Kruger will be given the option of a quick choice between surrender or war.

Mr. Chamberlain did not deny that the proposal of a joint Anglo-Boer inquiry into the operation of the new franchise law was a breach of the convention under which all internal affairs were reserved to the control of the Boer government, and that a refusal therefore would be an unjustifiable cause for a quarrel.

The Ministerial plan will be to to go to war if necessary and apply for a bill of indemnity at the next session. Many shrewd observers consider Chamberlain under the delusion of imagining such a war would be popular in England.

Transvaal Crisis More Acute.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Aug. 9.—The gravity of the Transvaal situation is generally regarded to have been increased by the latest news, and the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's statement on the eve of the prorogation of Parliament adversely affected prices on the stock exchange, where, however, the prices of south African securities are now above the worst. Trade were dull, partly owing to politics and partly because of the monetary situation.

While the members of Parliament and others present in the House of Commons at the prorogation of Parliament today expressed hope of a peaceful settlement of the international difficulties it was evident that a feeling of apprehension was prevalent that an autumn session might be necessary to vote war supplies.

Additional troops ordered to be in readiness for transportation to south Africa include a battalion of the Grenadier Guards and seven batteries of artillery.

Queen's Speech Is Significant.

Parliament was prorogued at 2 o'clock this afternoon by royal commission. The House of Lords met, and summoned Commons to hear, and the proceedings terminated after the reading of the Queen's speech. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament today contained the following statements:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with the other powers continue friendly.

"The conference summoned by the Emperor of Russia to consider measures for promoting the maintenance of peace has completed its sittings. Although the result of its deliberations did not fully correspond with the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it has met with a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent tribunal of arbitration cannot fail to diminish the frequency of war, while the extension of the Geneva convention will mitigate its horrors."

Transvaal a Danger Point.

After a reference to the conclusion of the Anglo-French convention on the subject of the Nile Valley and the Anglo-Russian convention in regard to railway enterprises in China, the speech continued:

"We have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in the south African republic praying my assistance to obtain a removal of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the south African republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in south Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the government of the south African republic have been entered into and are still proceeding."

Another paragraph deals with the satisfactory reports of the recovery of the agriculture and trade of India from the depression caused by the famine, but, it adds, fears are now entertained for the prospects of the harvests in western and central India, owing to the insufficient rainfall, though the officials are taking timely precautions to meet any scarcity.

The speech then reads:

"I regret to add that the plague, though still confined to the total of 190 areas affected during the winter, shows no signs of abatement."

The speech thanks the Commons for the liberality with which they have provided for the naval and military defense of the empire, and concludes with references to the benefits which may be expected from the domestic legislation passed.

London Editors Are Pessimistic.

London, Aug. 10.—The editorials in the morning papers take a rather pessimistic tone in dealing with the references to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech and in that of Mr. Chamberlain.

Troops will be dispatched on Aug. 24 to replace those sent from Cape Town to Natal. It is said that after Parliament rose most important telegraphic dispatches were received from Sir Alfred Milner at the Colonial office.

One More Warlike View.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—All the talk tonight is of speedy war with the Boers. It is recognized that the government has a free hand, now that Parliament is prorogued, and that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain were only waiting for a riddance of Parliamentary restraint before launching into a warlike policy.

This was foreseen by the public men, hence the House of Commons was not surprised at Mr. Chamberlain's frank suggestion today that the government was ready for an appeal to arms if the Transvaal should remain stubborn in its refusal to accept his proposals as to a joint inquiry into the franchise question.

In the lobby after the session had closed the balance of opinion was that the Boers were courting a conflict, and that Kruger need not be expected to back down at the last moment.

Exodus from Johannesburg.

Cablegrams from Johannesburg bring the news that the uitlanders are fleeing from the Transvaal in such numbers that today's exodus from Johannesburg was greater than the railway could cope with.

Many families have taken to the plains with wagons and oxen, and are treaking toward the frontier of Rhodesia. Others are making for the Orange Free State. Their one wish is to escape the alternative of fighting for the Boers or being shot as traitors for refusing.

No Warlike Preparations.

Meanwhile one looks in vain for any formidable military preparation on the part of England and this is the sole pacific suggestion that can be discerned in the situation. The mere dispatch of two regiments to reinforce the troops in Natal is no indication of an intention to strike a blow. To cope with the Boers will require, in the opinion of the best military authorities, a force of at least 40,000 men. It is argued that if the government considered that the prospect of peace had well nigh vanished there would be extensive movements of troops to record.

Fighting Force of the Boers.

The fighting force of the Boers is estimated at 17,000 men. At this time a strong force is known to be stationed along the Vaal River and opposite Newcastle, on the Natal frontier.

There are only 5,000 British troops in Natal, and these are gradually being moved up to Newcastle. It is not thought, however, that the Boers will attempt to invade the colony. The great capabilities of England's Indian service would enable it to pour 20,000 soldiers into the enemy's country within three weeks. These would be drawn largely from forces now ready at Bombay.

For the protection of the Natal frontier there is already a strong garrison at Ladysmith, which is near Majuba Hill, about six hours by rail from the Transvaal frontier. In addition to regulars there are 3,000 available fighting men of the mounted police and the volunteer corps.

Mr. Chamberlain has gone tonight to his home at Highbury, where he is in constant telephone communication with the rest of the official world.

Boer Reply Not Ready.

Cape Town, Aug. 9.—The Transvaal government has not forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for south Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, its reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission of inquiry into the effect upon the outlanders of the new franchise legislation, but Sir Alfred Milner still hopes for a pacific settlement.

It is reported that a movement is on foot among the burghers to send petitions urging the Volksraad to make further concessions.

The Liverpool regiment sailed for Natal today. While the transport was leaving the bay the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, loudly cheered the troops, who replied vigorously for several minutes.

CANAL MEN REACH GREYTOWN.

Fourteen Members of the United States Commission to Study Nicaraguan Waterway Routes.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 9.—Telegrams from Greytown report the arrival there of fourteen members of the United States Canal commission, and forty more are expected in a few days to restudy the proposed canal routes across Nicaragua. All are reported to be in good health.

SLOW WORK ON DOSSIER.

DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL MAKES LITTLE PROGRESS.

Only Two Hundred and Eighty of the Documents Examined by the Judges—Prisoner Assists in Translating German Dispatches — Has Not Yet Recovered from His Nervousness—Bad Impression of First Day's Trial Encourages the Army Officers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Aug. 9.—Two hundred and eighty documents contained in the secret dossier in the Dreyfus case had been examined today when the court-martial adjourned. The dossier is arranged in packages, each containing 100 documents. Among the secret papers yet to be examined few concern Dreyfus personally. Many of them are supposed to contain state secrets, which would precipitate war with a foreign power (presumably Germany) if brought to public notice.

The ostentatious ceremony surrounding the ultra secret dossier is almost laughable. It is carried back and forth from the court to the safety deposit vaults in a fantastic leather case, which is padlocked every time a paper is taken out or replaced.

Chanoine a Witness Today.

It is announced that tomorrow General Chanoine, former Minister of War, will speak two hours concerning the secrets of the dossier.

The rumor that trouble will be precipitated when the evidence of ex-President Casimer-Perier and General Mercier is given continues in Rennes. It is believed each will contradict the other, and in that event the defense can demand prosecution on the charge of giving false testimony.

Fear Riots This Week.

The police fear nothing will ensue before the close of the week. The arrival of Jaures, the ultra Socialist leader, bodes no good, especially if Paul Deroulede follows him, as now rumored. Both men are liable to create a disturbance.

Dreyfus Shows Nervousness.

Dreyfus continues to show extreme nervousness, but this is not astonishing when it is considered he has only recently discovered he is the target of a hundred eyes and knows that he cannot move without his every gesture being telegraphed all over the world.

Again, Dreyfus is also deeply disappointed over the fact that his wife is not assisting him by being present at the daily séances. He depends upon her courage to uphold him.

The bad impression created by the first day's developments continue. It is only necessary to read the anti-Dreyfusard papers to realize the jubilation of the army. The papers freely remark that Colonel Jouaust and the four officers who voted for the secret sessions want to condemn Dreyfus and thus save the Army's honor.

Cavaignac Makes a Scene.

The guards about the Lycée had some trouble today in keeping witnesses out of the hall. Cavaignac was one of those who insisted on passing. "I am Cavaignac, former Minister of War," he declared to the guard. "I cannot help it, my General," replied the guard, "no one passes." Other people of high situations who endeavored to enter received the same treatment.

Colonel Cordier's Sensation.

The sensation in Rennes today was furnished by Colonel Cordier, who was connected with the War office during Colonel Sandherr's time. Colonel Cordier was violent in the expression of his opinion that the military judges are infamous. He dubbed them such without hesitation, and made himself conspicuous. Army men threaten to call upon him for an explanation of his language.

Colonel Cordier resigned from the War office at the beginning of the Dreyfus affair on the pretext that the army officers were not fit to be associated with.

Threats Against Mercier.

General Mercier receives many letters daily menacing him with assassination. He ignores them and maintains the same unmoved demeanor.

The Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards continue on good terms, the only incident being the withdrawal of Cavaignac from one of the prominent hotels because Casimir-Perier was a guest under the same roof. Mme. Severine sits next to Captain Lebrun-Renaud, whom she daily attacks in violent articles.

Pope Follows the Trial.

The Pope, it is said, is following the Dreyfus case with passionate interest and has ordered all dispatches concerning it communicated to him.

Bernhardt Going to Rennes.

Sarah Bernhardt, it is now announced, will join the Parisians in Rennes on Aug. 27.

Makes Light of the Dossier.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY FRANCIS DE PRESSENSE, EDITOR OF LE TEMPS, TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Aug. 9.—I can speak with authority upon the dossier now under examination at Rennes, for I know its contents from the one man who has mastered it best. That man is Demange, Dreyfus' lawyer. He studied every word of it twice, first in 1894, and again before the present trial began.

The dossier is a collection of numerous documents supposed to bear upon the Dreyfus case. It consists of two parts—namely: military and diplomatic.

It is composed of about 900 different papers. Of these 700 are wholly unimportant. There are many letters from women retailing gossip. These women are either personal friends of army officers or their mistresses. Their chatter is of no consequence.

It is something like this: "I met a woman who met another woman, who heard another woman say she knew a woman who dreamed that Dreyfus had relation with the German Embassy."

None but men blinded by prejudice could think of putting such silly letters in the dossier. In point of fact, some of the higher officers are not only prejudiced but ignorant.

The intellectual weakness of Boisdeffre and Mercier was the laughing stock of the army before attention was called by the Dreyfus case.

Of the 200 serious papers, some are reports of more or less consequence. There are some forgeries in the dossier.

The reason for secrecy does not arise from anything the dossier contains regarding Dreyfus. It is because certain documents or letters mention a scandal in which Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, and Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché, are alleged to be concerned. The

(Continued on third page.)

RUINS A SOLDIER ROMANCE.

Corporal McAndrews and His Girl Wife, Soubrette Enid Delle, Parted by the Mother-in-Law.

Hiding behind a pile of military impediments in a bagge car at Fort Sheridan, Mrs. W. B. McAndrews, 15 years old, a bride of a week, was found yesterday by her mother, Mrs. T. H. Wetzel of Chicago, just as the train carrying L Troop of the Third United States Cavalry, bound for the Philippines, was about to start. With the discovery ended the romance of Corporal McAndrews of that troop and of the girl, who has become known recently as a soubrette under the name of Enid Delle. The tearful wife was brought to Chicago on another train and at the instance of her mother was locked up in the annex at the Harrison Street Police Station to remain until her husband should be far on his way to the coast.

As Enid Delle the girl attracted the attention and won the heart of the corporal while she was filling an engagement as singer and dancer at Fort Sheridan Park. Her maiden name was Ethel Buckbee, and Dr. T. H. E. Wetzel, 422 Clark street, is her stepfather.

By the connivance of Corporal McAndrews' friends in the troop and of her friends on the vaudeville bill the two met. The courting was brief. The girl has told her mother that a week ago she went with McAndrews to Waukegan and was married to him.

Mrs. Wetzel was not alarmed when the girl left the house saying nothing of where she was going, but when "Enid Delle" had been absent some hours she thought of the soldier at Fort Sheridan and recalled that the day set for the departure of his troop was at hand. She found the girl-wife in the baggage car.

Corporal McAndrews appeared just as her mother was leading Enid away and protested:

"She is my wife."

"Shut your mouth," said Mrs. Wetzel. "She is but a child and you ought to be——"

Enid Delle said she would have her soldier husband yet. She declared it had been planned that she should live with her husband's father, H. P. McAndrews, at Hamilton, Mont., while her husband was at war, and that her father-in-law is wealthy and has a large ranch.

VACCINATING A WHOLE CITY.

Panic in Everett, Mass., as the Result of the Board of Health's Order.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—As a result of a smallpox scare the Everett (Mass.) Board of Health has ordered that every person in the city of 23,000 people should undergo vaccination within forty-eight hours, and mailed each householder in the city a notice to that effect, stating that free vaccination could be had at the City Hall.

Following the order there was a panic today among the mothers of the city, who this afternoon to the number of several hundred crowded against the door to the operating-room. Outside baby carriages lined the street. The babies grew noisy and at 3 o'clock it was found necessary to shut the door and stop the inrush. The lymph, 500 tubes of it, was exhausted, and so were the doctors.

Most of the patients at the evening were men. The afternoon record showed 486 persons vaccinated and the work will go on again tomorrow and tomorrow evening.

Many people are being vaccinated by their own physicians and sending in certificates to prove it. Several of the leading physicians have averaged over $100 a day during the last three days from vaccination fees alone.

IS CONVERTED BY MECHANISM.

Toledo Infidel Who Will Burn His Books Owes His Salvation to a Talking Machine.

Toledo, O., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—M. O. Waggoner, the infidel who has announced his intention of sacrificing his valuable collection of books treating on infidelism and will make a bonfire of them in public, was converted in a peculiar manner. Mr. Waggoner, who is 76 years old, is a lawyer, and ranks high in the Lucas County Bar. He made an open avowal of his conversion in the presence of a large congregation at the Memorial Church in this city recently.

Some time ago he listened to the sermon of an evangelist, and the thought of his disbelief preyed on his mind. He has a gramaphone with which he is wont to amuse himself, and at midnight, being unable to sleep, he arose, and, placing a disk in the instrument at random, started the machine.

The air of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" filled the room, and this was followed by "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me." At the conclusion Mr. Waggoner was singing and shouting praises of the Lord.

DEWEY THE LION OF NAPLES.

Admiral Kept Busy Returning the Visits Made to Him on Board the Flagship.

Naples, Aug. 9.—Admiral Dewey is kept busy returning the visits which have been made to him on board the Olympia. Americans are arriving here daily from various parts of Italy to pay their respects to the Admiral.

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Aldermen today refused to allow the Dewey Celebration committee to spend sums in excess of $1,000 without advertising for bids. The obstructionists are opposed to the spending of $20,000 for a triumphal arch at Madison Square.

Members of the Dewey committee say some of the Aldermen are angry because only two stands are to be erected by the city, as they want larger quantities of tickets for distribution among their constituents.

The Dewey committee intends to carry out its plans. Enough money already has been promised by wealthy men to make good any deficiency.

MRS. BEVERIDGE PLAYS AT WAR.

Ventures Too Far in Philippines and Fires Five Shots at the Enemy.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—In connection with the arrival of United States Senator Beveridge from Manila it is said that Mrs. Beveridge, who accompanied her husband, had the distinction of firing five shots at the Filipinos.

While the Senator was on the firing line one day she went on a drive escorted by a squad of Tennessee soldiers. She ventured too far, and soon rebel bullets were falling about her carriage. A hasty retreat was begun.

Mrs. Beveridge drew her revolver, which she had carried since arriving at Manila, and fired five shots in the direction of the rebels, who could be seen skulking in the distance.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Senator Beveridge of Indiana left here at 1:15 p. m. today, but has made arrangements to rest for two weeks at Banff, N. W. T., a health resort, on his way home.

MONEY TO BAR WITCHES.

JOSEPH WILHOFF ARRESTED ON STRANGE CHARGE.

German Calling Himself "Doctor" Is Accused of Taking Pay for Alleged Protection Against Evil Spirits—Frank Handowsky Says He Gave $40 to Prevent Blight on Garden Truck—William Kuhlmey Claims a "Hoodoo" Was Put on His Family.

Joseph Wilhoff, who claims he can stop the grass from growing and says he is on familiar terms with seventy-seven different kinds of evil spirits, is under $1,000 bonds at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. He is accused by Frank Handowsky and wife, 209 Fletcher street, who run a small truck farm, with telling them that their lettuce and cabbages would not grow if they did not pay him to keep away a blight which he alleged he had power to send upon them. Handowsky says he believed in the power of the "witch doctor" and gave up $40 for "protection." He now wants his money back.

Wilhoff was arraigned before Justice Mahoney yesterday and his case was continued until next Wednesday, to give the police time to secure further evidence against him. The police claim to have the names of many others who have been deluded by Wilhoff.

According to the police, the "doctor," as he is called, has been the cause of a mild reign of terror for the last three months among the Germans living in the vicinity of Sharpshooters' Park. He has been throwing around incantations, spells, and hoodoos, the police say, with such prodigality that nobody in the neighborhood has felt safe from his supposed mysterious powers.

The trouble came to a crisis three days ago, it is said, when a "hoodoo" was placed on William Kuhlmey and family, 1586 Leavitt street. Kuhlmey had been buying garden stuff from Handowsky, but last week Handowsky refused to sell Kuhlmey any further garden truck, saying that the "doctor" had told him that worms would come in the nighttime and destroy all his vegetables if he sold any stuff to Kuhlmey. This was too much for Kuhlmey and he complained to Captain Schuettler. Policemen Baumer and Smith were detailed on the case, and the arret of Wilhoff followed.

Ostracised by His Neighbors.

"I never spoke to this man Wilhoff in my life," said Kuhlmey. "He put a spell on my family because I had a little trouble with Smith, who lives next door. Smith has a sick daughter, and Wilhoff has been pretending he could cure her. The first thing I knew none of the neighbors would speak to my wife or children, and it was a mystery to me. Then Handowsky refused to sell my wife any vegetables, and I demanded an explanation. Handowsky told me he had been warned against me and my family, and that Wilhoff had said that anybody would get sick who had anything to do with us."

Kuhlmey is employed by the Devoe & Raynolds Paint company.

When the police went to Handowsky, the gardener told them, they say, that it would be impossible to arrest Wilhoff, as he could strike them dead by a look if they dared to touch him.

Says He Is Bullet Proof.

"Wilhoff told me it would do no good to try and arrest him," said Handowsky to the policeman, "as he could tie the Judge on the bench so that he could not move and could kill the policemen by looking at them. He told me they could fire bullets into his body and he would spit them out."

When Baumer and Smith went into Wilhoff's house there was a crowd of 500 terrified Germans about the place. Some of them said later that they expected some frightful fate to befall the policemen and to see their bodies ejected in a cloud of flame and fire. Baumer, however, gained entrance by pretending he had a sore back and wanted treatment. As soon as he was inside he read the warrant to Wilhoff.

"I am not afraid of you," said Wilhoff. "I had four bullets fired into my stomach once and I spit them out."

Proposes Partnership with Devil.

Rudolph Klein, 145 Oakdale avenue, a machinist employed at the Deering works, told the police that Wilhoff wanted him to go into partnership, with the devil as a third party.

"Wilhoff asked me if I was afraid of spirits," said Klein, "and I told him I was not afraid of anything under or above the ground. He then told me he would invoke the devil and if I was strong enough to face him that we would get the devil's good will and go into the doctor business in the neighborhood. So one night between 12 and 1 o'clock he took me to the church at Jefferson and Milwaukee avenues and made me walk three times by the church, making the sign of the cross as I walked. He had a mirror and in that I was to see the devil as soon as the spell was completed. But first it was necessary that a black cat should look into the mirror. Wilhoff had the black cat with him and held the mirror up before it. Then I looked into it, but could see nothing but my own face. I don't know whether he thought I was the devil, but I declined to go into partnership with myself. I did not give him any money."

Miss Zoin Tells of Threats.

Miss Kate Zoin, 153 Belmont avenue, will be one of the witnesses against Wilhoff. She has a blind mother, and Wilhoff promised, she says, to restore the sight of Mrs. Zoin inside of a month. He secured $2 from her, Miss Zoin says, and has threatened, if she made any complaint, to make her sick and increase the illness of Mrs. Zoin.

Wilhoff is apparently 25 years of age. He formerly lived in the Town of Jefferson, where, it is reported, he got into trouble by professing to practice the "black art." The Germans call him a "hexen doctor," and many of them are said firmly to believe in his powers for working evil.

BEAT MORMONS WITH CLUBS.

Tennessee Mountaineers Set Upon and Almost Kill Two of the Objectionable Elders.

Pineville, Ky., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—News reaches here that in the mountains of Tennessee two Mormon elders were attacked by masked men and beaten almost to death with clubs.

This morning while four Mormon elders were holding a meeting at the West Pineville mines, just across the river, several men came and threw rocks at the church and warned the elders if they preached there again they would lynch them. The elders had warrants issued for several of the gang for disturbing religious worship.

At Hyde's Creek, near Letcher County, two elders came over from Virginia and secured a log cabin in which to preach. The angry citizens seized the elders, took them to the woods, placed ropes around their necks, and told them to say their prayers. Upon promising to preach no more in that locality they were released.

The Mormon preachers here are refused all public buildings and are preaching in alleys and on street corners. They have been notified to leave town, but refuse to go.

KAISER'S TALK WITH FOSS.

Berlin Papers Believe the Emperor Has Convinced America of Germany's Friendship.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Kaiser Wilhelm's interview with Congressman Foss of Chicago, made public by THE TRIBUNE, is creating something of a sensation in Berlin. The Freisinnige Zeitung says the Kaiser's remark that strong naval armaments are the best peace conference is likely to wound Russia. The Tageblatt hopes the interview will convince Americans of the sincerity of Germany's intentions.

Pleased with Munster's Reward.

Diplomatic circles regard the raising of Count Munster to the rank of a Prince a reward for his fifteen years' service in a difficult post. They say his tact during the Dreyfus period and at The Hague laid the foundation for the renewal of the friendly relations signified by the interchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and President Loubet.

Says Czar Has Epilepsy.

The Lokal Anzeiger's Rome correspondent says it is rumored in diplomatic circles that the Czar has suffered greatly during recent months from epilepsy.

Hot Shot for Agrarians.

The Cologne Gazette goes after the Agrarians with an ax. Referring to the accusations that the Foreign office is not aggressive enough toward America and England, it says if Germany played the rôle of a wild man and laid to with a club every time a dispute arose, what the Agrarians apparently wish would soon come to pass. Germany would no longer buy foreign wheat because there would be no money to buy anything, either at home or abroad. Happily, the Landowners' union does not control foreign politics and cannot declare war against America and England on account of Samoa.

Still, the Agrarian agitation lessens Germany's reputation abroad and gives foreigners the impression that the Germans are a nation of rowdies. The Gazette declares it cannot understand why the Agrarians are so interested in Samoa, unless they wish to disturb the friendly relations with America, prevent the negotiation of commercial treaties, and thus bring on a tariff war.

Want American Fruit Parings.

The Chamber of Commerce at Crefeld, whose district embraces the big jelly establishments, strongly opposes the prohibition of the importation of fruit parings from America. The prohibition was petitioned for by the Rhenish Agricultural society on account of the danger of the introduction of the San José scale. Jelly-makers consume 35,000 tons of American and 40,000 tons of German fruit annually.

Paul Hayse Seriously Ill.

The Tageblatt learns that Paul Hayse has inflammation of the lungs and is growing weaker.

Hundreds of Soldiers Poisoned.

Hundreds of soldiers at Brunswick are suffering from gastric poisoning. The cause is unknown, but a strict investigation is in progress.

Kaiser Approves Peace Compact.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Emperor William, it is said, has decided to assent to the resolutions of the peace conference.

SEVEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Ottawa Express on the Canada Atlantic Railroad Leaves the Track.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 9.—The Ottawa express, which left Montreal at 9:30 o'clock this morning for this city on the Canada Atlantic railroad, was wrecked near Coteau Junction while running at a fast rate. The engine left the track, taking with it the baggage car and a second-class car. The first-class coach and two Pullmans did not leave the track. Seven people were killed. The dead are:

M'CUAIG, GEORGE, Ottawa, fireman.
O'CONNOR, WILSON, Ottawa.
ROCHELON, JOSEPH, Montreal.
ROCHELON, MRS., Montreal.
ROCHELON, MISS, Montreal.
RYAN, MISS, Maniwaki, Quebec.
STARRS, EDWARD, Ottawa.

A number were injured, but none seriously. The passengers were brought here on a special train tonight.

It is not known what caused the accident, but it is believed that the rails spread.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair; slightly warmer.
Sun rises at 5:03; sets at 7:07.
Moon sets at 8:40 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Boer Attitude Alarms London.
Slow Work on the Dossier.
Say He Took Money to Bar Witches.
Filipinos Put to Flight.
2 Bridewell Board to Investigate.
See Defeat for J. P. Altgeld.
Police Raid Roadhouse Party.
3 Fires on a French Boat.
Will Defy the Bishop.
Miss Sigsbee Secretly Wedded.
4 Chicago's New Players Win.
St. Ivor Wins at Hawthorne.
English Cyclist Wins.
5 General New York News.
Columbia Wins by a Big Margin.
Fight Yaqui at Medano.
7 To Stop Cuba Smuggling.
Taxable Totals in Cook.
Total Abstinence Union Meets.
10 India's Plan of Currency.
12 Finds a Cure for Smoke.
Big Claims for Extras.
War Over West Park Music.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Short Story.
8 Society.
9 Commercial.
10 Courts.
10 Railroads.
10 Insurance.
10 Lake Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GLASGOW	Ethiopia	
HONGKONG	Carlisle City	
NEW YORK	American	
NEW YORK	Bremen	
NEW YORK	Servia	
QUEENST'N	Pennland	
QUEENST'N	New England	
QUEENST'N	Catalonia	
ROTTERDAM	Statendam	
S. FRANCISCO	Siwell	Seattle.
S. FRANCISCO	Sorrento	

DRIVE FILIPINOS FARTHER NORTH

MacArthur's Troops Fighting Gallantly to Establish a New Base of Operations.

WAITING FOR ARTILLERY

American Forces Now Preparing to Move On and Capture the Town of Angeles.

EIGHT KILLED, 26 WOUNDED.

Manila, Aug. 9, 7:10 p. m.—Details of General MacArthur's advance beyond San Fernando show that the Americans covered five miles in the first five hours and at 5 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles, and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left.

The American loss in the fighting about San Fernando up to 3 o'clock was known to be eight men killed and twenty-six wounded. The loss may possibly exceed these figures, as the line is five miles long, and it is impossible at this hour to hear from every point.

Our troops are now about Angeles, waiting for the artillery, which has the greatest difficulty in moving, owing to wet ground.

The attack was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the First Artillery shelling Bacalor on the left. Simultaneously Bell's Thirty-sixth Infantry struck Bacalor from the rear and drove the rebels out. Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and two gatling revolving cannon on board, were then mounted on the railroad track in the center of our lines.

Soon afterwards these guns did sharp execution.

Americans Advance Steadily.

Battery M of the Third Artillery and 100 men of the Iowa regiment made a feint toward Mexico, while the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, and a battalion of the Twenty-second under General Wheaton, on the right, and the Ninth Regiment, Twelfth Regiment, and Bell's regiment, under General Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels and receiving heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches and seemed not to lack ammunition. But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots ur artillery and infantry poured in on them and retreated, leaving dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops.

The reports indicate that the Ninth Infantry suffered the most, though the casualties of all the regiments are not yet reported.

The weather was extremely hot and our troops suffered greatly, but there was no faltering.

Relief for Bell's Regiment.

A company of the Sixteenth Regiment went to the relief of Bell's regiment this afternoon.

According to reports Bell, out of a total of 192, had many wounded sent in and the insurgents are harassing him in the rear.

The firing, except at isolated points, had ceased by 10 o'clock.

Surprise for the Filipinos.

The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm, and then retreating in disorder. They are now falling back westward toward Porlo.

The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud in places was knee deep.

New Base of Operations.

Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila and is considered to be a better base of operations than San Fernando. The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, Bell's new Thirty-sixth Regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry, and fifteen guns.

The movement had been planned for some time, but was delayed by rains. Finally, two days of sunshine dried the rice fields sufficiently to permit of the attempt.

San Fernando Too Dangerous.

The Americans' position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town and fired nearly nightly into it. the Americans not replying except on extreme provocation. It was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly.

Captain Deems, with a provost guard, last night captured a noted Filipino faker with several aliases, who, by means of ventriloquism, has persuaded the natives that he has supernatural powers. He raised much money, ostensibly for the insurrection, which he kept for himself. Our soldiers surrounded his house and corralled thirty Filipinos. Many others escaped. The troops also captured $1,000.

Immanuel, as the faker is generally known, has been predicting the fall of Manila. His "prophecies" have created excitement among the natives, who believed them.

Reports from rebel sources says 150 Filipinos were killed in General Hall's engagement at Calamba and in the subsequent skirmishes.

Wreck of the Saturnus.

The steamer Saturnus of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was discovered Aug. 2 by the United States gunboat Pampanga beached at San Fernando, under the insurgent trenches there. The steamer was boarded by an armed boat's crew and the passengers were taken off.

The cargo, consisting of general merchandise and $100,000 in specie, had been sacked.

Several attempts to tow the Saturnus off were unsuccessful. The Pampanga then left San Fernando in search of further assistance

ro, had driven it five miles in direction of Angeles. Casualties few. The attack was ordered for the 7th instant, but rain did not permit movement. Railway from Angeles north is badly washed by unprecedented floods of last six weeks, and beyond ability of insurgents to repair. OTIS.

Severe Criticism for Otis.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Commander St. John of the British cruiser Peacock, who arrived here from Manila by today's Empress, en route home, declares that Otis is a "silly old man," utterly ignorant of the necessities or responsibilities of a campaign in the tropics. He has 5,000 dead to his account, the British officer declares, and his hesitation has already shown his forces that he has no grasp on the situation. Otis' field transport service is declared to be wretchedly insufficient and his hospital corps a farce; and his plan of campaign (if he has any) calculated to advance the enemy's interest as no other could. A serious breach is declared to exist between the United States army and navy at the front, and Commander St. John says the "first thing the United States government should do is to recall this man. It is really pitiful to see the sacrifice of the splendid men of his army."

Incidentally Commander St. John says that the press censorship is carried to the most scandalous extreme in Manila to save Otis from being swept down in a flood of popular indignation.

Every word that this British officer says is more than indorsed by men of the Eighteenth Infantry returning on furlough, who declare that all the hospitals are full, and Otis has issued orders to the regiments to keep their sick to themselves in all cases where amputation is not required.

Minnesota Troops Embarking.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 9.—Governor Lind today received the following cablegram from Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich, in command of the Thirteenth Minnesota at Manila:

"Regiment starts for home on steamer Sheridan about the 11th. Loading today."

It is expected the regiment will reach San Francisco about Sept. 10 and home Oct. 1.

Pleases the War Department.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—An official report of General MacArthur's engagement with a strong force of insurgents at San Fernando was received at the War department this morning and created quite a stir in the army circles.

This skirmish indicates that the American forces were ready to engage in active operations at any moment, and the return of the dry season is not being arbitrarily waited for in order to push the campaign.

The gallantry of the American troops in going into the battle under most adverse conditions is generally commented upon by army officers.

It is believed that the repulse of such a large body of insurgents by General MacArthur will have a discouraging effect upon Aguinaldo and his followers.

The gathering of such a large body of insurgents in the vicinity of the American position at San Fernando is regarded here as an attempt to catch the American troops napping. It is believed that the insurgents have been misled by their leaders, who have represented the return of the volunteers as the beginning of the withdrawal of the American troops from the island.

The 6,000 who were engaged by MacArthur this morning have had a practical demonstration that the American troops are still in the Philippines in sufficient numbers to hold them in check.

Turns Manila Into a Pond.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—Manila advices received on the steamship Empress of Japan say that typhoons and rains have turned the city into an immense pond. The police barracks were completely surrounded and soldiers stood guard on patrol duty in two feet of running water.

Admiral Watson had a narrow escape on the Pasig. His launch was about to pass under the Puenta España, when the roaring water caught it up and jammed it broadside into a stone pier, breaking the funnel and tearing off the gunwale.

Much grumbling is heard in Manila because American silver is not received at the custom-house, nor is American gold or bank notes. The existing custom-house regulations require that all customs shall be paid in Philippine currency. The postoffice, on the other hand, will not accept currency which is compulsory at the custom-house unless the stamp buyer is willing to be penalized heavily.

PLEASED WITH NEW RECRUITS.

President Gratified at Rapid Growth of Regiments—Root to Confer with Miles.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President McKinley had nothing to add to the statement made last night by Secretary of War Root in regard to the campaign in the Philippines.

President McKinley and Secretary Root are both greatly pleased at the rapidity with which the ten new volunteer regiments are being recruited, organized, and made ready for active service.

There is reason to believe that Secretary Root will soon have a conference with General Miles at Washington for the purpose of deciding whether changes ought to be made among the officers in command of the American forces at the Philippine Islands in accordance with the expressed determination to push forward the campaign there with all possible vigor.

This afternoon at 2:30 President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and others of the President's party went for a sail on the yacht Elfrida.

Among the President's callers today were Major General Hutton of Ottawa, commander of her Majesty's troops in Canada, and Major Laurence G. Drummond of the Scots Guards, Ottawa.

STEAMER NEWS FROM ORIENT.

Japanese Newspaper Claims American Missionaries Hire Men to Shout Amen at Services.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The following mail advices were received by the steamer Empress of Japan today:

The Ashai-shimbun, said by the English press to be a newspaper of high standing, was complaining to the Japanese government in an open letter that American and other foreign missionaries are in the habit of engaging Chinese loafers to sit on the penitent benches and shout "Praise the Lord. Amen," in fact, to act as coaxers to their heathen brethren, who are thus encouraged to come into the fold.

A terrible flood has swept over the subprefecture of War Chow, where 1,850 houses were destroyed and thousands of poor people rendered homeless. A band of thousands of robbers is ravaging the country. Ten Junks full of soldiers to head them off were captured, arms taken from soldiers, and the junks burned. Hundreds of the soldiers were drowned. Seven hundred natives who resisted the onward march of the enemy were killed, while 2,000 saved their lives by joining the robbers.

FUNERAL ESCORT FOR HAWKINS

Pennsylvania Citizens Pass Through Chicago with Remains of the Tenth Regiment's Commander.

Escorted by three citizens of Pittsburg who had journeyed to San Francisco that they might sound an advance welcome to the boys of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment on their return from the Philippines, the body of Colonel Alexander Leroy Hawkins, who died on the transport bearing his command home from Manila, was taken through Chicago yesterday. Arriving at 7:45 o'clock in the morning the journey was resumed at 3 o'clock. The funeral ceremonies will be held at Washington, Pa.

Chaplain Hunter, who had served with Colonel Hawkins in the Eastern campaign, accompanied the remains. During the short stop in Chicago the old members of the Tenth Regiment joined the party.

Colonel Hawkins served for more than twenty years as commander of this regiment, which is recruited chiefly from Monongahela City, Washington, Greensburg, and Uniontown.

MARRIES ON A DEATH NOTICE.

John A. Adams Says He Was Sure His First Wife Was Dead When He Took the Second.

John A. Adams, a lithographer, 884 North Maplewood avenue, acting on the supposition that his first wife was dead, married a second time, and is now defendant in a lawsuit. He says he was lured into his second marriage by a fictitious death notice published with the intent to deceive him.

He said last night that his first wife deserted him and that some time after he read the announcement of her death in the papers. He did not doubt the authenticity of the announcement, and afterwards married a second time. Both his wives were Chicago women. He married first eleven years ago a woman whose name he gave as Matilda Londry. The name of his second wife he refused to state. She has left their house in North Maplewood avenue and is staying with friends.

Two women from Chicago examined the marriage records in Milwaukee yesterday to ascertain whether John A. Adams had been married there. Registrar Coon found the record of the marriage of "John A. Adams" to "Clara E. Felton" of Chicago on July 8, 1898. The women took a copy of the marriage certificate, one exclaiming as she seized it:

"How dared he! O, but won't I make it hot for him."

Then the two hurried away to catch the 9:30 boat for Chicago.

"These people think they have me in a trap," said Adams last night, "but I'll fight it out. I did not know that any one but a doctor could put a death notice in the paper, and I thought it was true that my wife was dead. It was just a trick to get me in a trap."

Adams refused to give the name of his second wife or to acknowledge that she was Clara E. Felton.

The case, he stated, will be heard next week.

REVIEW THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Governor Northcott and General Clarke Inspect Illinois Troops at Camp Lincoln.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Fourth Regiment was reviewed twice today at 11 o'clock this morning by Brigadier General Horace L. Clark of Mattoon, commanding the Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard, and his staff; and at 5:30 o'clock this evening by Lieutenant Governor Northcott and staff.

Upon arriving at camp General Clark and staff were received by the Second Battalion, commanded by Major W. R. Courtney, and the usual salute of eleven guns was fired.

Lieutenant Craig's horse fell with him, injuring his ankle badly. He was cared for at the regimental hospital and left for home this evening.

Lieutenant Governor Northcott was received at camp at 4 o'clock, the First Battalion, commanded by Major E. E. Elliott, acting as escort. For review at 5:30 p. m. the regiment was formed in a straight line across the parade ground. Colonel Bennett received the parade.

Lieut. Gov. Northcott was accompanied by the following members of the Governor's staff: Colonel H. S. Dietrich and Colonel C. E. Bleyer, Chicago; Colonel J. R. Beggs, Arcola; Colonel James B. Smith, Clay City; and Captain E. J. Dimmick, range officer at Camp Logan, and General Clark and staff.

Immediately after review this evening the officers of the Fourth Regiment and the visiting officers were entertained at dinner at general headquarters.

An order was issued appointing Corporal Charles H. Taylor Sergeant of Company C, Carbondale.

While at camp Lieut. Gov. Northcott received a message from Governor Tanner stating he would be home on Aug. 16.

General Charles King was expected to visit camp today, but did not appear.

MORE LAND FOR BLAINE SCHOOL

Trustees of Pedagogy Institution Discuss Plan to Buy Remainder of Block in Which Site Has Been Secured.

The trustees of the Blaine School of Pedagogy are considering buying the improved property completing the square at North Clark street and Belden, Webster, and North Park avenues, a large part of which Mrs. Emmons Blaine has purchased for the school site. This additional property is a row of dwellings in Belden avenue. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees last evening at Mrs. Blaine's residence Architect J. Gamble Rogers was called into consultation and the matter was discussed.

Some of the trustees believe that the possession of the entire block is necessary for the best interests of the school, and the architect favors purchasing the additional property, to make it possible to face the building in any desired direction. No decision was reached and another meeting of the trustees will be held to consider the matter. Owen F. Aldis was instructed to find out who owns the property and at what price it is held, and this will have much to do with the decision.

At the meeting plans for the building were discussed with the architect and matters relating to the handling of the fund for the school were considered. The trustees declined to make any statement in regard to what was done. Plans for the building will not be announced for the present.

TO GUARD MILWAUKEE MILK.

City Health Commissioner to Enforce Inspection of All Cows Furnishing Supply.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Health Commissioner Schultz proposes to have every cow that gives milk which is sold to consumers in this city tested for tuberculosis.

As yet there is no city ordinance to compel this test, but a provision for it is incorporated in the new milk ordinance which the commissioner has ready to submit to the Council.

As the majority of the cows which furnish Milwaukee milk are outside the city, he has secured the cooperation of State Dairy Food Commissioner Adams.

STEALS RIDE TO SEE DOCTOR.

Lad Beats His Way from Kingston, Ill., to Chicago to Secure Medical Attention.

Gilbert Countryman, 12 years old, arrived in Chicago last night on a freight train, having beaten his way here from his home at Kingston, Ill. He went to the Policlinic Hospital and said he had come to have his throat treated because his mother was too poor to employ a physician. He became so sick that the Chicago avenue police were notified. They took him to the County Hospital, but he refused to go in and was taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Station, where he will stay until this morning, when Captain Revere will endeavor to secure for him a return ticket to his home.

Mrs. Crosby Out on Bonds.

Mrs. Marjorie H. Crosby was released from the County Jail yesterday on bonds of $5,000, furnished by Clarence S. Darrow and William Prentiss, her attorneys. Judge Waterman granted the bill pending the result of the appeal of Mrs. Crosby to the Supreme Court. She was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff Frank E. Nye by Thomas Crosby last December. She was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

WILL ACT ON BRIDEWELL

OFFICIAL BOARD TO INVESTIGATE JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL.

Meeting Called for Today at Suggestion of Acting Mayor Walker as a Result of Judge Haney's Criticism in the Case of Ray Stewart—City Physician Moore Declares the Boy Is Not Seriously Hurt—Informal Inquiry Is Made.

Acting Mayor Walker yesterday called the attention of Adams A. Goodrich, President of the Bridewell board, to the conditions at the John Worthy School, shown by the hearing before Judge Haney the day before. He suggested that the board ought to take some action in the matter. Mr. Goodrich agreed with him, and called a meeting of the board for today, when, he said, an investigation will be made. In his talk with the acting Mayor, however, Mr. Goodrich intimated that Judge Haney had been prejudiced in the case, and had refused to listen to the evidence submitted by Superintendent Sloan and his subordinates. This was the cry also made all over the City Hall, the charge being made that the court was attempting to attack the Democratic city administration.

City Physician Moore also went to Corporation Counsel Walker with a story that he had looked at the contusions on the forehead of Ray Stewart, the boy who was beaten by Guard Lyons and confined in a dark cell. He claimed that they were nothing but scratches. Dr. Moore said he had observed them, as it was his duty to examine all the prisoners once a week.

Pleased with Judge's Action.

In the meantime Mrs. Flower and the other women who are interested in making the John Worthy School a success were much pleased with Judge Haney's action. A story was told of a recent visit of Mrs. Flower and Judge Tuthill to the bridewell, when one of the teachers called up a bright boy and in the presence of the visitors asked him how long he had been there, what he had been convicted for, how many times he had been punished, and many similar matters. Both Judge Tuthill and Mrs. Flower were incensed. The purpose of the school, they say, is to dissociate so far as possible from the mind of the pupil the fact that he is in prison, and yet this teacher did everything possible, they said, in an attempt to "show off" a smart pupil, to bring to his recollection he was a criminal in prison for a criminal offense.

Judge Haney said the thing about the trial which he did not like was the evident attempt of the officials at the bridewell to keep back the truth. The bridewell physician had testified that the wounds on the boy's forehead were only scratches made by himself when they showed for themselves that they were more serious, and it was only after a long examination that he admitted they were contusions caused by blows.

Superintendent Sloan testified that the guards were allowed to confine boys in a dark cell at will.

"That is a thing which never ought to be allowed," said the Judge. "Putting a boy in a dark cell is the cruelest punishment which can be devised."

Informal Inquiry Is Made.

An informal investigation of the charge against Guard Redmond Lyons was made in the afternoon by Dr. M. E. Lorenz, a physician recently appointed to the Board of Commissioners; Dr. D. G. Moore, City Physician; and Dr. William E. Miller, who has no relation to the institution, at the request of Superintendent Sloan, who said he courted the fullest investigation of everything done either in the school or the bridewell, and especially of the charge made against him in the case of Ray Stewart.

Although Guard Lyons denied striking Ray Stewart, he admitted having struck O'Mahaney, a former inmate, with one of the drill wands, breaking the stick on the back of the boy's neck. Pending a further investigation Lyons has been transferred from the school to work in the yards.

Ed Leech and Charles Voss, older boys than Stewart, said they threw blocks of wood while working at lathes near Stewart, for which offense Stewart was punished. This class of boys was about to pass from the workshop on Friday when the disturbance occurred. Lyons was in charge of the room and other instructors were there.

Lyons Says He Jerked Stewart.

"When I saw the trouble," said Lyons, "I called Stewart to my desk. He did not come, and I went over and jerked him from his seat. I took him to my desk and said I would report him. He is under an indefinite sentence, and he began to cry and beg that I should not report him. I took him to Superintendent Smith, who said he would have to be reported. He was put in a solitary cell. A few minutes afterward his mother came, and it was then he came out of the cell with the scratches on his forehead. I asked him what was the matter. He said: 'That is where you hit me.' Others were there at the time. I never strike the boys who are in my charge. Yes, I admit having broken a stick on O'Mahaney, but he was fighting with another boy."

Stewart was kept in the cell that night, and on Saturday at 11 o'clock was brought up for trial. He was sentenced by Paul Dasso to three days in solitary confinement, but Dasso said he intended to leave him there for only a few hours.

The story told by Stewart and his two companions, who admitted having thrown the blocks, and whose evidence agreed when they were questioned separately, is that Lyons struck Stewart with pieces of the wands used in the gymnasium, and then, because Stewart would not stop crying, he seized him and shook him.

Boys Say Stewart Was Struck.

"I'll tell you the truth," said young Leech, "but I'm afraid Lyons will come back at me and get me reported. I'm on an indefinite sentence, and that would keep me here. Two of us fellows threw the blocks and then Lyons came over with a stick and hit Stewart. After he shook him and struck him he shoved him against the wall. Lyons often strikes and kicks the boys. Everybody else here is all right."

Voss told substantially the same story.

"I've seen Lyons strike other boys," he said. "The teachers are all right and no one else has a stick like Lyons. I don't know the names of all these people, but we like them all pretty well."

Thomas Mahan, another boy, said he had been hit on the arm by Lyons. He showed the marks of the blow, but said he would say nothing against Lyons, because he thought he deserved the punishment.

Dr. Lorenz, after spending the afternoon in looking into the affair, said: "I am satisfied that the management of the institution has been perfectly right in this matter. Mr. Sloan is doing everything possible for all who are kept here. It is still a question whether Lyons has been to blame for striking boys, and when the thing is sifted down if he is to blame he will be promptly dealt with."

"I am not trying to shield Lyons," said Superintendent Sloan, "but I had already investigated the case and on the testimony of instructors and others who had witnessed the troubles I did not believe Lyons was guilty. Had Judge Haney taken the pains to investigate I believe he would not have criticised the institution as he did. The more that is made known concerning this affair the better satisfied I shall be."

Peter Ferris Is Released.

Judge Haney and Assistant State's Attorney Barnett yesterday agreed to the release of Peter Ferris, 12 years old, from the John Worthy School as a charge of the Juvenile Court. Ferris was committed by Judge Tuley two weeks ago. He is under indictment in the Criminal Court for burglary, and was arrested once before on a charge of larceny. His father is a truck farmer, who lives at 490 Southport avenue, and is reputed to be worth $35,000. Judge Haney released the boy on probation for thirty days, at the expiration of which time Judge Tuley may review the case or permit the boy to remain at liberty.

Guard Fined for Striking Passenger.

A. C. Collins, 121 South Franklin avenue, Austin, yesterday appeared before Justice Le Mena at Austin as complaining witness against John J. Garrity, a guard employed by the Lake Street Elevated railway company, whom he charged with assault and battery. He proved his case, and a fine of $25 and costs was imposed on the defendant. Mr. Collins claimed he was struck because he objected to the closing of a car window by the guard.

NAVAL OFFICER IS IN ARREST.

Lieutenant William H. Thomson May Be Tried by Court-Martial for Leaving the Camp.

Lieutenant William H. Thomson, navigating officer of the Idler, the Chicago ship's crew's boat, was put in arrest last night at his home, 1957 Deming court. The formal notice was served by Ensign James B. Bradwell. Lieutenant Thomson replied he would report at the Bord du Lac Camp today. The offense of the Naval Reserve officer was in coming to Chicago, acting under permission, he declares. It is said he will be tried by court-martial. What the charge will be his superior officers have not decided, but insubordination, desertion, and disrespect are under consideration.

Ensign Bradwell reached here from Waukegan at 7:45 p. m. and went direct to Lieutenant Thomson's residence, where the warrant was served. Lieutenant Thomson looked the papers carefully over and then said:

"I shall report tomorrow. I have some business matters that will require my attention for a short time and then I will leave for Waukegan."

When asked what he had to say regarding his arrest Lieutenant Thomson said: "I don't know as I have anything to say now, but I am likely to have considerable to say a little later on. When I went to the encampment I stated that I wished to have a leave of absence, and on Aug. 6 I received an order relieving me and instructing me to turn over the Idler, launches, cutters, etc., to Lieutenant Commander Allen W. Clarke. I was also instructed to report back with all the men under my command, except such as Commander Clarke would require. If necessary I was instructed to remain myself, sending back such men as were not needed."

Lieutenant Thomson added that he came to Chicago supposing he was entitled to do so, but noticing what was in the papers concerning the matter he wired Commander Johnson, inquiring as to his status, and received the following telegram in reply:

Waukegan, Ill., Aug. 9.—You are on leave permission. However, report here as soon as possible. Correct erroneous newspaper report.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, Commander.

"Commander Johnson's telegram reassured me," added the Lieutenant, "but imagine my surprise tonight to be served with notice of arrest. What the meaning of it is is more than I can understand, but I will make it my business to find out."

Arrest Order Read in Camp.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Bord du Lac, Ill., Aug. 9.—William H. Thomson, the navigating Lieutenant in command of the Naval Militia yacht Idler, has been ordered in arrest, and a general order to that effect was read after dress parade tonight. Charges against him are being prepared, and a court-martial will be held within a month.

Commander Johnson had promised to allow Thomson a leave of absence. When the charge that Thomson had deserted the camp was printed in the daily papers Johnson did not believe it, and he ordered Thomson to return to camp, informing him that he was absent by his authority.

Today, however, Commander Johnson learned that when Lieutenant Commander Clarke had been appointed to the command of all boats, including the Idler, Thomson had been relieved from command and ordered to report to camp with the men under his command by Lieutenant Commander Finney, the executive officer of the battalion. As this order had been issued over Johnson's signature, it is said that Thomson had no excuse for leaving.

Improvement in the Drills.

At all the drills today a noticeable improvement was seen in the carriage of the men. The regular battalion skirmish, signal, division, and squad drills were held. In both the afternoon and morning artillery drill was held. The gun practice on board the Michigan was continued also, the second ship's crew going on board of the vessel. The first and second divisions were at guns in the morning and the third and fourth in the afternoon. Three times the target was upset by six-inch shots, and in the subcaliber practice the target was riddled. Captain Perkins of the Michigan told Commander Porter of the crew that his men had acquitted themselves better than those of any other State.

Captain Shaffner has received no word from the British Consul, and laughs at the claim that the treaty of 1818 prohibits the carrying of signal guns on board the Idler.

It was learned today that the Idler is unseaworthy and if a sudden squall should come up would be likely to go to the bottom.

WOULD HELP THE NEGRO TO GO.

President of the Georgia Agricultural Society Says the Parting of the Ways Is Here.

Quitman, Ga., Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural society today Pope Brown, President of the society, asserted that the white man and the negro are at the parting of the ways, and said the former should assist the latter in his efforts to leave this country.

"The South haters of the North are at the bottom of all the trouble," he declared, "and we need not flatter ourselves that those South haters are few and far between. Mr. Thurber of New York rendered us great service a few days ago by telling us exactly what he and his people think of us.

"The small politicians also cause friction between the races. By submitting every question, county, municipal, and State, to a white primary, this trouble could be averted and better government would be secured in all cases.

"Whether colonization is practical or not I am not prepared to say, but I do believe that it is to the interest of the people of the South to aid the negro in his efforts to leave us."

FORTUNE FOR A CARPENTER.

St. Louis Man Soon to Receive $200,000 for His Interest in a Copper Mine.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Within a few days Dave Ogdon, a carpenter, living at 4031 Cottage avenue, will be paid $200,000 in settlement of an interest he has in a rich find of copper in Arizona. Ogdon received a telegram on Monday telling him of his luck. In all the claim brought $1,000,000.

Needing money Ogdon took several men into partnership. They found a vein, but the earnings were not large and Ogdon gave up, although holding on to his share. He returned to St. Louis and went to work.

Not long ago a huge vein of copper was discovered by a syndicate and it was discovered that a vein led into Ogdon's claim, increasing in size and richness.

HORSES EAT, DRINK, AND DIE.

Fatality Attends the Unloading at Billings of a Shipment from Spokane.

Billings, Mont., Aug. 9.—A trainload of 560 horses, which Powell Bros. were bringing from North Yakima, Wash., to South Omaha, were unloaded at the Northern Pacific stock-yards here last night. They had had no water since leaving Spokane, thirty hours previously. They were at once fed hay, and water was run into troughs. Soon after feeding and drinking the horses began to go into spasms, and many died. Half of them are dead, and it is feared they all will die. The stomachs of several have been saved for analysis by experts.

PRISONER MOVED TO AVOID MOB

Win Jones, Charged with Abducting Nellie Berger, Taken to Kokomo, Ind., from Peru.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Win Jones, alias Johnson, the abductor of Nellie Berger, was brought from Peru to this city tonight by Sheriff Dunn of Miami County in order to escape a mob, said to have been formed in Fulton County and reported ready to march to Peru. Governor Mount ordered a section of Battery A with Gatling gun to Peru, but subsequently revoked the order and advised that Jones be brought here.

SEE FALL FOR ALTGELD.

CITY HALL DEMOCRATS PLEASED AT NEWS FROM SENATOR JONES.

They Say His Refusal to Come Back from Abroad Before Oct. 1 Means That Vice Chairman Stone Is Free to Remove the Ex-Governor from Membership in the National Ways and Means Committee—Expect Devlin Will Be Deposed.

The announcement in yesterday afternoon's dispatches from Washington that Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, will not return from Europe before October caused gloom in the Altgeld camp, and consequently elated the City Hall Democrats.

When Senator Jones went to Europe for the benefit of his health he fixed Oct. 1 as the date of his return. But after his departure many things happened. Chief of these were the actions taken at the meeting of the Democratic National committee here last month, when ex-Governor Stone was chosen as vice chairman with power to act in the chairman's absence, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the chairman, or in his absence the vice chairman, to name an executive committee and to reorganize the Committee on Ways and Means.

Immediately after that meeting G. Fred Williams of Massachusetts, as the representative of the radical wing of the party which acknowledged John P. Altgeld as its leader, went to Europe to talk with Senator Jones. He was instructed to tell the chairman that the free silver and radical Democrats are suspicious of the good faith of Vice Chairman Stone, and fear he is mixed up with the Eastern Democrats who want to eliminate 16 to 1 from the platform, and that they regard him as too friendly with Mayor Harrison and his friends, who are suspected of an alliance with Richard Croker and the Eastern Democrats.

The mission of Mr. Williams was to persuade Senator Jones to return home earlier than he had planned, and take the reins from the hands of Vice Chairman Stone. The announcement that Senator Jones refused to shorten his visit is taken as meaning that he is unwilling to become involved in the factional troubles of the national Democracy. The first result of this is expected to be the decapitation of Press Agent Devlin, whose scalp the Harrison Democrats of Chicago are after. It was rumored last evening that a local newspaper reporter will succeed him. Stone is openly hostile to Devlin, who was appointed by Senator Jones.

But farther reaching than this is the probable retirement of ex-Governor Altgeld from the Committee on Ways and Means and the total reconstruction of that body. That committee, as appointed by Senator Jones, consisted of Senators Teller and Allen, representing the free silver Republicans and Populists, and John P. Altgeld, none of whom is a member of the national committee. Governor Stone is on record as having said that he favors keeping the membership of all subcommittees inside the national committee. If John P. Altgeld is removed from the committee it will deprive him of his last vestige of authority in the Democratic organization. This and the removal of Devlin would make the City Hall Democrats happy.

Announcement was made that the Harrison Guards, a marching club formed during the last Mayoral campaign, will give a picnic at Sunnyside Park on Saturday, Aug. 26. Henry Lutzenkirchen, secretary of the Department of Public Works, is at the head of the affair.

The Cook County Republican Marching club will have its annual picnic at Desplaines on Aug. 16.

ALTGELD ADVISES KENTUCKY.

Tells the Democrats That if They Would Have His Help They Must Help Themselves.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 9.—What purports to be a statement from ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois, as printed here, contains the following:

"If we are correctly informed in regard to the conditions in Kentucky, then the real question presented there is whether fraud, trickery, thuggism, and crime shall be permitted to triumph.

"It is apparent that the existence of Democratic institutions is involved and consequently it is the duty of every man who loves his country to do what he can to crush out these conditions. But whether it would be advisable for me to go to Kentucky and make speeches or not will depend on circumstances; it will depend largely upon what the people of Kentucky do themselves. If they show a disposition to rescue their State from the control of the rotten politics and they conclude that I can help them, I will gladly do what I can; and I think a similar spirit will be found all over the country.

"Looking at the situation from this distance, it seems to me as if a new Democratic ticket for State officers would be the salvation of Senator Blackburn, for it would result in bringing out a full Democratic vote, whereas, if there is no new ticket put up and the disgusted Democrats should remain away from the polls, as they are liable to, then he would be in great danger."

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS BOLT.

Chicago Platform Men Form Permanent Organization After a Stormy Conference.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Thirty-five Chicago platform Democrats in session here today formed a permanent organization, with Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany as chairman and Jay W. Forrest of Niagara Falls as secretary. It was decided to organize the State by counties, and a Finance committee to raise funds was named. Several delegates bolted.

It was not intended to form a permanent organization until a letter was read from Colvin R. Keach, who asked that permanent organization be deferred until after the Saratoga conference, that steps might be taken to unite the two factions.

A discussion of the Chicago platform resulted in the bolt of a number of delegates, led by Samuel Odell of Auburn. Mr. Odell offered a resolution affirming the principles of the Chicago platform, "with such modifications as changing conditions may render necessary." The Cantwell faction contended that the word "modification" meant that a totally different platform might be adopted. The fight lasted three hours and the Cantwell faction won, substituting the word "addition" for "modification."

These resolutions favor the Chicago platform, Bryan, and condemned the administration.

VAN WYCK MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

Hold Another Conference at Saratoga and Conclude That Bryan and Silver Are Dead.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic Van Wyck Presidential boomers held another piazza conference at the Grand Union Hotel this evening, and apparently were highly pleased at the progress being made.

General Jackson of Tennessee is credited with saying that both Bryan and the silver issue are on the wane. Colonel J. A. Willis of Mississippi said that in his State anti-imperialism is unpopular, and that silver is a dead issue.

Judge Du Brignion of Georgia declared that 16 to 1 was a dead issue, and could not be resurrected.

Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie County, William M. Connors of Erie County, and John Flanagan of Ontario County were in conference tonight with both Judge and his brother, Mayor Van Wyck.

Arthur Pue Gorman is expected to arrive tomorrow and the Van Wyck men say that ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, who is due here tomorrow, is coming to see Judge Van Wyck. In addition, William C. Whitney is expected at the United States Hotel, but he is not yet enrolled under the Van Wyck banner.

Tailor John F. Reid Is Arrested.

John F. Reid of the Reid Tailoring company, 238 Dearborn street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery and disorderly conduct, preferred by Rudolph Brosziet, a tailor, who is said to have been in Reid's employ. The case is set for a hearing in Justice Wood's court this morning.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM E. SINN.

Well-Known Theatrical Manager Dies While on a Visit to Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—News was received in Brooklyn today of the death of Colonel William E. Sinn, manager of the Montauk Theater, in Pittsfield, Mass., where Colonel Sinn was spending the summer. Colonel Sinn was one of the oldest and most successful managers in this country. It was said of him that he never failed to make any theater under his control a success.

He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1834, and early entered mercantile business. He was in the crowd during the riot in Baltimore in 1861, when the Sixth Massachusetts was mobbed, witnessing the death of the two privates who were killed.

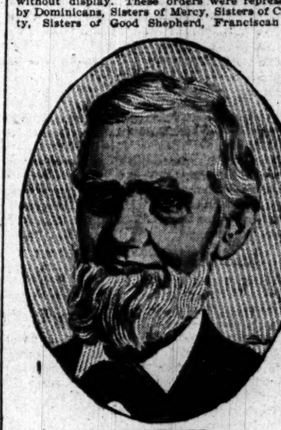
Through his brother-in-law, Leonard B. Grover, Colonel Sinn became interested in the theatrical business. His first venture was a variety theater in Assembly Hall in Washington. This proved successful, as did another theater built by the owner of the old National Theater for Colonel Sinn and Mr. Grover.

From 1864 until 1869 Colonel Sinn managed the Chestnut Theater in Philadelphia. He also had theaters in Cincinnati and Chicago.

He went to Brooklyn in 1874, taking the Park Theater, which he managed until the Montauk was built for him. About a dozen years ago Colonel Sinn married Cora Tanner, the actress, and starred her in different plays. They separated several years ago.

OBITUARY.

JAMES KEEFE, Chicago, was buried yesterday. The funeral took place from the residence of his son, Edward Keefe, 349 East Division street, at 10 a. m., and later at the Church of the Immaculate Conception solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Butler, assisted by the Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, Deacon; the Rev. Father Crowe, Subdeacon; and the Rev. Father Dunne, Master of Ceremonies. The Rev. Father Smith of Evanston delivered a eulogy. Mr. Keefe had been a stanch supporter of the different Catholic orders, giving generously and without display. These orders were represented by Dominicans, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Good Shepherd, Franciscan Sisters, and Little Sisters of the Poor, in attendance at the funeral. Mr. Keefe had been a resident of Chicago since 1837. He came here at the age of 18 and engaged in the lake marine business and later sailed as Captain on the great lakes for many years. In 1860 he became a member of the Police department of Chicago, when it was composed of six men and a Captain, with headquarters where the Criminal Court Building now stands. Mr. Keefe served in the department twenty years, resigning to engage in the feed business. The Police department was represented at the funeral by ex-Chief M. Brennan, Inspector Heidelmeier, Captain Patrick Gibbons, and many others. Mr. Keefe was a life-long Democrat, and often said he had voted for every Democratic candidate for Mayor since the incorporation of Chicago, with the exception of the first. There was a large attendance of old settlers at the funeral. Interment was at Calvary.



JAMES KEEFE.

CHARLES BEST, Milwaukee, died at his summer home at Pine Lake yesterday. He was ill but a short time and succumbed to a sudden attack of rheumatism of the heart. He was the son of Frederick Charles Best, one of the founders of the Best brewery, now known as the Pabst brewery. He was educated in Milwaukee and Chicago and because of his father's business reverses had to leave school at an early age and commenced his business experience as a $3 a week clerk in a Chicago importing house. He went to Milwaukee in 1871 and became bookkeeper of the firm of Philip Best & Co., and soon after the firm became the Philip Best Brewing company he was made its secretary. He held this position for eighteen years, leaving on account of impaired health. On his return from Europe he was one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin National Bank and a director of the institution. During the panic of 1893 he was made Vice President and executive officer of the bank and retained that position until his death. Mr. Best was a Republican in politics, a member of all the Milwaukee clubs, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the commissioners of public debt of that city. He was married in 1871 to Miss Helene Taddiken, Yever, Germany, who survives him, with three children, Frederick, Martha, and Anna.

MRS. LOUISA PICKANDS, Chicago, died yesterday, aged 94 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, 618 Washington boulevard. She came to Chicago thirty years ago from Philadelphia. She belonged to a family remarkable for longevity. Her mother, Mrs. Dyer, died at the age of 97, and her two sisters attained the ages of 94 and 96 years. When Mrs. Pickands came to Chicago she was accompanied by her mother, daughter, and grandchild, making a migration of four generations at once. Mrs. Pickands' other daughter is Mrs. J. R. Jones, also of Chicago. Major H. S. Pickands is her nephew. The funeral will be held tomorrow at the residence of Mrs. Anderson.

FREDERICK W. NIBLOCK, Pasadena, Cal., died of hemorrhage of the lungs on Aug. 7, in Pasadena, at the home of his mother, who is the widow of James Gray Niblock. He was born in Brasil, Ind., twenty-nine years ago, and at an early age moved with his parents to Chicago and entered the employ of the Brasil Block Coal company, of which his father was Vice President. He afterwards went into the coal business for himself. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic club, and as a boy was popular in high school basket ball circles. His brother, Charles B. Niblock, is President of the Brasil Block Coal company. He was taken with a hemorrhage while in his garden and died a few minutes later in his mother's arms. The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment at Rosehill.

MRS. MARIA ROELLE, Chicago, died last night at her residence, 473 Sedgwick street. She was the widow of Joseph Roelle and a resident of the North Side since 1843. Her husband died sixteen years ago. He was at the head of the distilling firm of Roelle, Junker & Co., and took a prominent part in German politics, having been a member of the first board of Cook County Commissioners. Mrs. Roelle left five children, E. I. Roelle, Mrs. H. W. Ingalls, Mrs. William Mangler, Miss Emma Roelle, and E. Frank Roelle. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 9 a. m. at St. Michael's Church. Interment will be at St. Boniface.

CHARLES P. JAMES, Leesburg, Va., died yesterday, aged 80 years. He was formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, having retired in 1892.

QUEER LIFE STORY RELATED.

Man Who Was Given Up for Dead During Civil War Sues Aged Wife for Divorce.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—A queer life story was related today in the case of Mrs. Jane Myers of Hartwell, who at the age of 69 is being sued for divorce by her husband, Henry, who is over 70 years old. He joined the union army, ceased to send money home, and was given up as dead. Then he reappeared and disappeared. Finally he reappeared at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, O., as an inmate, and during the national encampment in Cincinnati in 1898 his wife heard that he was spending money freely and applied for a part of his pension. Myers then sued for divorce, charging her with absence.

OFFERS TO DONATE SALARY.

Candidate for Congress in Ohio Says He Will Use Only $500 for Himself.

Bellaire, O., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Millard Fillmore Heisley, a newspaper man of this city, who is the latest bidder for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth District, in a circular letter says he will agree to use only $500 of the Congressman's salary and will donate the remaining $4,500 toward building charitable institutions in the five counties of the district.

RAID ROAD HOUSE PARTY.

TRIP BEGINS WITH COACH RIDE AND ENDS IN PATROL WAGON.

**Sixty West Side Men and Women Arrested at 1 A. M

AD HOUSE PARTY.

S WITH COACH RIDE AND
N PATROL WAGON.

Side Men and Women Ar-
1 A. M. at 6838 Stony Is-
ue on Charges of Being
a Disorderly House—Jus-
n Fines Keeper $100 and
Others to Pay Costs—Wit-
s of "High Kicking."

t merrymaking of thirty-four
usiness-men and twenty-four
of these the wives of the
arty—which began on Tuesday
a coach ride that ended at the
Mrs. E. T. Baker, 6838
avenue, was interrupted
a. m. yesterday by a
followed by a ride for the
in patrol wagons. This jaunt
women at the Woodlawn Po-
and for the men at the Hyde
There they remained till Jus-
ould be summoned to accept
ir release, and later in the day
of the party was required to
sts. Mrs. Baker was fined $100
of keeping a disorderly house
ge against the others was that
tes of a disorderly house.
e arrested were: Mr. and Mrs.
Scholl, Martin Niemer, City
pector, and his wife; Dr. and
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Full, and
Herman Eisctadt.
persons were in court when
re called. Names signed by
jury waivers and other names
mbers of the party were as fol-

A. Russman,
Charles Braun,
J. Peterson,
Sam Abraham,
Charles Allen,
J. H. Scholl,
Otto Yohm.
Henry Buckman,
H. Rapp,
E. Hogeman,
G. Hart,
Fink,
J. Rustman,
E. Pope,
J. Heine,
E. Eickstadt,
J. H. Jellison.

left Madison and Dearborn
o'clock Tuesday evening in two
B. Scholl, a photographer at 553
eet, had arranged the affair,
as to have been served at 6838
avenue and musical talent had
ed for the occasion.

Interrupt Festivities.

er 11 o'clock the party arrived
e kept by Mrs. Baker. In the
tivities the merry-makers were
hen Sergeant Dorothy and De-
sworth of the Woodlawn Police
ched in and ordered all present
. A call for patrol wagons was
sent in and the party taken to
ation.
ice Quinn arrived at the station
signed bonds for all persons in
In the meantime Alderman
of the Seventh Ward, who was
n with the party, but was de-
been notified of the arrests, and
e police station. He was in-
'This was simply a private
exclaimed. "Many of the men
panied by their wives and by
en of their acquaintance."
aring in court Sergeant Dorothy
en he entered the house at 12:30
ng instruments and two pianos
played, and that in the middle of
woman was doing "high kick-

the next witness, said he asked
if she had secured police per-
have music after 11 o'clock, and
Baker replied that she had been
ee Inspector Hunt or Captain
he Woodlawn Police Station, but
letter for the Inspector, and that
ould go on.
Barcal said that for some time he
rouble with Mrs. Baker, and on
when she asked to be given a per-
e music in her house after 11
nied her request and told her if
comply with his orders he would
ouse.

choll Is Indignant.

oll, who gave the party, was in an
d last night. He said he thought
the police was intended, not to
iolation of the law, but to obtain
some one. The building in which
as given is owned by Mr. Scholl.
ice saw us arrive at 11 o'clock."
If they did not want us to dance
ght, why didn't they say so? In-
ving us notice they waited till
utes after 12, and arrested us all.
not making a great noise. The
made by a mandolin orchestra.
ople who know those who made
ty will not say anything against
use they are of the most respect-
in the ward. At the Woodlawn
were clamoring for the oppor-
urnish all the bail the Lieutenant
t, but he left us in the cells for
nd the police came to the cell
said: 'Don't sit down or you will
on you.' That was not a pleas-
o treat people who had no inten-
iating any law."

cessity is the
er of Invention."
as the necessity for an
, reliable blood purifier
nic that brought into
ce Hood's Sarsapa-
It is a highly concen-
extract prepared by a
nation, proportion and
s peculiar to itself and
to Hood's Sarsaparilla
alled curative power.
derful record of cures has made
a's Greatest Medicine.
natism—"Myself and a friend both
rom severe attacks of rheumatism.
rsaparilla cured both. We would say to
WM. H. LESTER, 65 Leonard-st., Paul
od's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
ils cure liver ills; the non-irritating and
rfect to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
THIS IS THE ONE
Seipp
Extra Pale
Beer
has no superior.
Call for it at your
favorite club, buf-
fet, or cafe. The
trial will convince
you.
Then call up the bot-
tery or drop a postal and
order a case sent home.
Central Seipp Br'g Co.,
CHICAGO.

FIRES ON A FRENCH SHIP.

BRITISH TORPEDO GUNBOAT KILLS A FISHERMAN AFTER A CHASE.

Logger Poaching Within the Three-Mile Limit of the English Coast Refuses to Come To at Command and Attempts to Escape—After a Chase of an Hour and a Quarter a Solid Shot Results in the Death of the Helmsman.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Aug. 10, 5 a. m.—The torpedo gunboat Leda on Tuesday night caught a French lugger fishing inside the three-mile limit off Dungeness. It fired a blank cartridge, then, the lugger refusing to come to, sent a solid shot at it, killing the man at the helm.

At the inquiry yesterday Lieutenant Maud, commanding the Leda, said he hailed the lugger in French and invited the Captain to come on board. He lowered a whaleboat, but the lugger made off with the breeze blowing fresh from the northeast. After pursuing an hour and a quarter the Lieutenant ordered a blank cartridge fired from a three-pounder. Six or seven blank shots, besides thirty or forty from rifles, were fired, but still the Frenchman kept about 200 yards ahead.

At last a ball was used to cut away the rigging. Eight solid shots were fired before the lugger hove to and reported one of its men had been killed.

The French Captain's evidence was that of a most innocent man. He said he didn't know why the gunboat kept pursuing him. He heard the Lieutenant hail, but didn't understand his language. Finally he came to because he was afraid of being run down.

The court smiled, fined the Captain £5, and exonerated the officers of the Leda from all blame in the matter.

Another Story of the Incident.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—The killing of a helmsman of a French fishing smack by a shot from the British torpedo destroyer Leda, commanded by Lieutenant St. John, is regarded as an unfortunate but justifiable incident. The French smack was traveling within the three-mile limit. Being ordered to lie to by a blank charge from the Leda, the smack attempted instead to escape, and a solid shot followed.

As increasing complaints have recently been made of the audacity of the French fishermen infringing on the British limit Lieutenant St. John fired a shot, which killed the helmsman.

The smack was towed into Folkestone with the after deck covered with blood of the dead man, who was left lying where he fell.

Lieutenant St. John is a member of a family well known in the navy. He has seen service on the expedition to the west coast of Africa, and is a smart, capable, determined fellow, for some time marked out for promotion.

The fishing population along the south coast strongly approves energetic action, claiming that while the regulations are enforced against them along the French coast with the utmost rigor, the Frenchmen habitually poach within English limits.

Details of the Incident.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Folkestone, Eng., Aug. 9.—The British torpedo gunboat Leda this morning found a French fishing boat, the Etoille de Mer, belonging to Boulogne-sur-Mer., fishing within the three-mile limit. The fisherman attempted to escape and did not stop when a blank shot was fired. The Leda then fired a shot, which disabled the Etoille de Mer and killed its helmsman.

The fishing boat was afterwards towed to this port with the body of its helmsman on deck.

The arrival of the Etoille de Mer caused much excitement, where it is hoped the regrettable incident will draw attention to the serious inroads made by foreign fishermen in British waters.

Disregarded Leda's Signals.

The Admiralty authorities express extreme surprise at the fact that the fishing boat disregarded the Leda's signal to heave to, and, in the absence of the official report, they assume that the commander of the Leda only resorted to drastic measures when other means were ineffectual.

The Captain of the Etoille de Mer has been arrested.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of the helmsman resulted in a verdict of accidental death, the jury exonerating the officers of the Leda.

Not an International Affair.

London, Aug. 10.—All the papers express regret at the lamentable accident, which, however, was wholly due to an infraction of the law by the French fishing vessel. All hope the French government will not make the matter an international affair.

Crop Conditions in England.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 9.—The condition of crops in England shows on the whole considerable improvement the last month and there now appears to be a certainty of a fairly successful harvest. The bright sunshine had considerable effect on ripening grain, and wheat is better than last year. Other crops are up to average. The highest place is held by hops, which have not for years been so promising at the beginning of August. The grass crop is below the average. Farmers are fairly prosperous this year and have nothing to grumble at.

Explains Bridge Contract Again.

The success of Americans in obtaining British contracts is again exciting some alarm here. The question raised in Parliament last April by Sir Alfred Hickman, who wanted to know why the contract for the Atbara bridge was given to an American firm, was answered in a Parliamentary paper issued today dealing with the matter. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, who managed the purchase of the superstructure of the bridge, in a memorandum on the subject states that the whole question was one of quick delivery, the price being practically not considered. Tenders were called for from four English and two American firms. Only one British firm made any offer. The Philadelphia company offered the delivery of a suitable bridge in six weeks. This offer was accepted, a director of the English firm acknowledging they could not compete against any such quick delivery. He also doubted whether any firm in the United Kingdom could make as good an offer as they made, their company being, he believed, the only firm in the United Kingdom that rolled its own material. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon further states that the whole material for the bridge was inspected by representatives sent from England, "from whose report," adds the Colonel, "it will be seen how thoroughly the work has been carried out."

Parot Case Is Still On.

The Perot case will be resumed tomorrow. The woman has been trying to effect a compromise with the godfather, but the American Embassy thinks an arrangement is impossible. The grandfather and his counsel had an interview today with Ambassador Choate. It is the grandfather's intention to apply immediately for the custody of the child, so as to get her out of her mother's hands before the trial. The mother refuses to listen to the suggestion that she surrender her daughter. Interesting developments are promised.

Gossip of Americans.

John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, and Solicitor General Richards were present at the prorogation of Parliament.

Nat Goodwin and wife are going on a coaching tour next week with Frohman. Mr. Goodwin has been visiting the Duke of Manchester in Ireland.

Seth Low and party, also Professor Williams of Brown University, are at Lucerne.

Admiral Erben has gone to Scotland.

Hundreds of Americans are unable to get passage home.

SAN DOMINGO TROOPS DESERT.

Soldiers Led Against the Revolutionary Forces Join the Enemy Without Firing a Shot.

Cape Haytian, Hayti, Aug. 9.—General Francisco Liriano, sent from Monte Christi by the Dominican government to attack General Ramon Pacheco at Dajabon, the headquarters of the revolutionists, was abandoned when he arrived in front of the enemy by his troops who, without firing a shot, deserted and entered the camp of General Pacheco.

The advanced posts of the latter are at Las Aguas and the revolutionists are masters of the fords across the River Yaque, thus cutting off communication between Monte Christi and the interior.

The forces of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez, leader of the revolution, are being augmented every day, and the news from all parts of the Dominican republic is favorable to him.

Hayti Seizes War Munitions.

Puerto Plata, Aug. 9.—The Haytian government has seized at Fort Liberte arms and ammunition destined for Dominican insurgents.

Several Dominicans in Hayti have been arrested for violating the neutrality laws. Among them is Francisco Deetjen, in whose keeping arms were found.

President Sam of Hayti has wired the Dominican government that insurgents will not be permitted to use Haytian territory as a base of operations.

The forces of the government under the command of Minister Cordero have encountered insurgents led by General Pablo Reyes.

Filibusters in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9.—A morning paper says: Three officers representing the insurgents of San Domingo have been endeavoring to find vessels to carry munitions of war recently purchased in New Haven. The tugs have been selected and the only thing that prevents their sale is a difference in the price, which it is thought will soon be settled.

Jiminez Confident of Success.

Havana, Aug. 9.—General Juan Isidro Jimines said today that he had refused over 800 tenders of service on the part of Cubans and Americans, who were ready to pay their expenses. He said he had neither need nor desire to organize expeditions. He said he had received advices that two more Dominican Generals had declared themselves in his favor, with followings of 800 men.

As to the possibility that the existing government may prevent his entering the country, he ridicules it, as, to quote his words, "Santo Domingo is practically mine."

GIVES ART GEMS TO FRANCE.

Baronne Rothschild Leaves Historic Paintings and Jewels to Public Musees of Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Aug. 9.—Baronne Nathaniel de Rothschild left to the Louvre the magnificent painting, "La Laitiere," by Greuze. The value of the painting is estimated at 600,000 francs. The Louvre is also given twelve primitive Italian works by Batticelli and others, and twenty water colors by Jacquemart. The Musee Carnavalet inherits her gems and several portraits by Boilly.

The Musee de Cluny receives her collection of caskets of leather, morocco, and other fifteenth and sixteenth century articles of rare value.

The Musee of Decorative Arts is given a rare collection or sixteenth and seventeenth century jewels.

POPE AGAIN REPORTED ILL.

News by Way of Vienna Says the Pontiff Has Fainting Fits—Not Confirmed in London Advices.

Vienna, Aug. 9.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says that the Pope is ill in consequence of the great heat, and has had several fainting fits. Dr. Lapponi, his physician, was hastily summoned.

London, Aug. 9.—The dispatches from Rome to the morning papers do not confirm the alarmist statement of the Allgemeine Zeitung regarding the health of the Pope.

On the contrary, they assert that his Holiness is busy preparing an encyclical on the peace conference which will urge the necessity of the Holy See regaining complete temporal liberty in order that it may promote the work of peace and arbitration.

CALLS SIBERIA ROAD A FAILURE.

Japanese Naval Attache Declares Russia Can Never Use the Highway for War Purposes.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—Captain Vashlero, a naval attaché of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, thinks Russia will eventually abandon its transsiberian railroad. At a banquet in Tokio recently he said the greater part of the Siberian railway was imperfect in construction and it would hardly be possible to utilize it for war purposes.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

LONDON.—Emperor William will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle in November, remaining a week.

PONTA BELGADA, Azores Islands.—The quarantine against United States vessels has been withdrawn, except in the case of ships coming from Virginia ports.

PARIS.—The Evenement says it understands that Major Marchand has been offered the post of Governor of the French settlement on the Somali coast, and envoy extraordinary to King Menelek of Abyssinia.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—A tidal wave burst into the bay, tearing down the embankment and sweeping off a number of cars, locomotives, and tons of merchandise. The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—According to Hongkong advices an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the Chinese government that the United States shall have an executive settlement at Hankow.

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Congress discussed the government decree of April 24, closing the national electoral board. The speeches against the decree, but in favor of annulling the elections, were much applauded.

LONDON.—Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquess of Londonderry, while riding today, met with an accident, causing concussion of the brain, which will necessitate his keeping his bed for some time.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Spain.—The Republican and Socialist parties have agreed to organize a campaign demanding the expulsion from Spain of all the religious orders. Señors Salmeron and Iglesias and other Socialists are prominent in the movement.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, had an audience of the Dowager Empress today. The Czar has conferred the order of St. Ann on M. Delcasse's secretary. The French ministerial party returned to Paris this afternoon.

PARIS.—M. Mallet-Prevost of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission preceded with his presentation of the Venezuelan case and introduced evidence with the object of proving that the Spaniards ejected the Dutch from the Cuyuni River in the right of jurisdiction.

STORM REACHES PORTO RICO.

West Indian Hurricane Strikes San Juan, Killing a Number of People and Destroying 200 Houses.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The hurricane which has been raging over the West Indies has devastated San Juan de Porto Rico. Only meager reports have been received, the only information being the following, received by the signal officer:

"San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—Cyclone just passing over island prostrated telegraph and telephone lines; several killed; my quarters wrecked and signal barracks partially demolished; many other public buildings likewise; hundreds of native houses destroyed; center and south probably fared worse. GLASSFORD'S."

The Navy department late this afternoon received a cable from Captain Snow, in command of the naval station at San Juan, announcing that the hurricane had destroyed about $2,000 worth of property at the station there.

The storm has evidently shifted out into the open sea to the north of Porto Rico. The expectation is that the storm will wear itself out without doing further damage.

There is no immediate prospect, the weather officials say, of the storm coming near the main land.

Eleven Dead at St. Croix.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 9.—A hurricane swept over the Island of St. Croix on Monday night. The lowest barometer was 29.12. Nearly every estate was wrecked, the large buildings in the towns unroofed, stock killed, and a minimum of eleven deaths has occurred among the laborers.

The force of the storm was also experienced at St. Thomas, but the damage done was slight. Negro huts were the chief sufferers. Enormous seas, however, did damage to the wharves, but there was no loss of life.

Later advices from St. Kitts said that on Monday afternoon a severe hurricane, with a velocity of seventy-two miles, destroyed about 200 small houses in the towns and did considerable damage to the estates. No fatalities are reported.

Antigua also suffered severely in damage to estates and buildings in the towns. There were few fatalities.

Damage in Guadeloupe.

The following cablegram has been received at the State department:

La Port-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe Island, Aug. 8.—Serious hurricane suddenly commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Blew severely until night. Roof of consulate blown off. Everything, wraps, personal property, total loss. Great many small boats lost. The damage in this city is great. No details from the country. Wires down. "AYME, Consul."

On San Domingo Coast.

Porto Plata, San Domingo, Aug. 9, 11:30 a. m.—A hurricane has swept the north coast since last night and increases in violence. Shipping in the port is in peril, but up to this hour no vessel has been damaged. The destruction on land will probably be considerable.

Hurricane at Turk's Island.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 9.—The barometers are alarmingly low here, and Turk's Island reports a hurricane blowing with rapidly falling barometer at 3:30 p. m., causing great excitement.

START ANTI-BOYCOTT FUND.

Cleveland Business-Men Subscribe $5,000 to Stop Violence in Railway Strike.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 9.—Five hundred business-men of Cleveland held an anti-boycott meeting this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. A fund of $10,000 was started to detect criminals who are dynamiting cars. Five thousand dollars is subscribed and the rest of the amount will be made up tomorrow. A demand for a United States army military post in Cleveland was unanimously made.

At the strikers' picnic, held at Scenic Park today, Mayor S. H. Jones of Toledo was the guest of honor and orator of the day. In his address he said: "We are in an epidemic of labor troubles, which may be fitly characterized as one of industrial civil war.

"The boycott is a cruel and unjust weapon in many ways. The remedy may be found in absolute municipal ownership, operation, and control.

"The fundamental cause of the trouble in Cleveland today is found in the fact that a few men are granted the right of ownership in a class of property that should be property of the whole people.

"I am an apostle of peace and emphatically disavow any belief in war under any circumstances."

WILLIAM H. ZEARING BETTER.

Symptoms of Chicago Man Ill at Mackinac Island More Favorable, but Physicians Have Little Hope.

Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—William H. Zearing passed a fair night and has been able to take some nourishment today. The muscular twitching due to the partial paralysis has been materially allayed. A consultation was held today between Dr. John McKinlock of Chicago and the attending physician, Dr. James H. Bogan. Mr. Zearing never has lost consciousness. The same conditions in a younger man would not be serious, the doctors say, but his 76 years are much against him. Both physicians entertain scant hopes of recovery. Mr. Zearing's niece, Mrs. Ellsworth Gross, will return with him to Chicago on the Manitou on Friday.

William H. Zearing has been a resident of Chicago nearly fifty years. Up to the time of the fire of 1871 he practiced law, but of late years has given him time largely to realty. He lives with his niece, Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross, at 3600 Michigan avenue.

WOMAN ON MISSION OF MURDER.

Mrs. William Montgomery of Dearborn, Mo., Kills Witness Who Testified Against Her.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Montgomery, wife of a farmer residing three miles from Dearborn, started in this afternoon to kill several witnesses who had testified against in a suit for slander.

Armed with a revolver she searched the home of Mack Vanmeter at Dearborn, but he escaped.

His sister, Mrs. Hannibal Collier, was called to her door by Mrs. Montgomery and fatally shot, the bullet entering above her heart. She had started after another witness when overpowered and arrested.

During the recent trial Mrs. Montgomery was disarmed in open court. She threatened to murder all witnesses who testified against her.

She said tonight that if she was not hanged for killing Mrs. Collier and outlived the present sentence she would yet carry out her original threat.

MORE TALK OF AN ALLIANCE.

President Roca Still Anxious to Unite South American Republics Against United States.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 9.—In spite of denials on the subject, it is said that President Roca of the Argentine Republic, who is now here as the guest of Brazil, is desirous of negotiating an alliance between Argentina, Brazil, and Chile against the United States. The Presidents of these three republics will meet at Buenos Ayres next month.

EXILED FROM THE FAITH.

BISHOP JANSSEN'S THREAT CARRIED INTO EXECUTION.

At Midnight the Decree of the Presiding Prelate of the East St. Louis Diocese Excommunicating the Rebellious Members Who Refuse to Recognise Father Cluse as Their Priest Was Issued—Five Hundred Armed Men Gather.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Seven hundred Irish members of St. Patrick's parish, East St. Louis, today at noon defiantly declared in the face of the decree of excommunication to go into effect at midnight tonight that they would not accept a priest in this parish who is not of their own nationality.

The decision was reached in a mass meeting at the church and the scene was an impressive one. Five hundred parishioners and as many outsiders were gathered about the church. The male parishioners were armed with revolvers and clubs and were prepared to resist the expected attempt of Bishop Janssen to enter the church premises with Father Cluse and other priests.

The Bishop did not come, and after waiting twenty minutes the crowd dispersed, leaving a guard about the church.

Before they dispersed the parishioners were told to meet again at 8:30 o'clock, when they will be given specific information touching their future course.

Claim Martinelli Is with Them.

This information, it is declared, is that the so-called "rebels" have all the time been in communication with the throne of grace, which means Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Ablegate at Washington. A member of the parish has been in Washington. Tuesday a telegram was received from the source of authority in the East, which reads: "Hold fast. Disregard the excommunication."

This morning a letter was received by the committee in which this advice was repeated, and it was said that every Irish Bishop and priest in the world would stand by the parishioners. This word from so high a source has made the parishioners the more determined.

Since early morning the Stars and Stripes and the green flag of Ireland have floated from the flagstaff of the church.

The parishioners began gathering at 10:30 o'clock. By 11:30 o'clock fully 500 parishioners and as many more outsiders had gathered. It was expected that the Bishop and his priests would attempt to enter the church at 12 o'clock. It was the intention of the parishioners, freely expressed, to prevent their entrance, and by force if necessary.

Parishioners Hastily Summoned.

Just before 12 o'clock the church bell was rung as an alarm to the parishioners, who were hurrying to the church. Scouts had been sent out for blocks around to give warning of the approach of the Bishop. Young men and boys had been supplied with rotten eggs, with which they were to pelt the intruders as they approached. When the hands of the clock pointed to 12 a deep hush, that was more awe-inspiring than the display of weapons and the angry faces of the men, fell upon the assembly. Suddenly the bell spoke again, but this time it tolled with measured strokes the arrival of the solemn hour when they were to carry their resistance to the point of defiance of a decree of excommunication. The people waited quietly for twenty minutes. Then Dr. John Stark, a prominent "rebel," climbed the church steps and addressed the crowd, and he told them that as the Bishop had not appeared they would better disperse.

Congregation Remains Firm.

Another meeting of the parishioners tonight at the church was attended by a large number. Addresses were made in which the speakers held that under no circumstances would the members of St. Patrick's congregation ever submit to a German priest as their pastor.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the body discountenanced any attempt to ridicule the assemblage, and the report that any of the parishioners had rotten eggs ready and willing to assault the Bishop and Father Cluse was denounced.

It was currently rumored that the higher ecclesiastical authority at Washington, D. C., had given the leaders some assurances, which prompted them in their rebellion, but if the leaders have any such document they positively refuse to divulge its contents. They admit, however, that they have the backing of a large and influential element of the Bishops and clergy of the country.

Bishop Will Not Recede.

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Bishop Janssen, when informed tonight of the defiant attitude of the Irish members of St. Patrick's Church, East St. Louis, authorized the statement that he stands by his ultimatum and unless the parishioners yield by noon tomorrow they will be excommunicated.

LIVE WIRE KILLS FOUR FIREMEN

Fatal Result of Small Blaze in Mercer Chemical Building at Omaha, Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Four firemen were killed tonight by an electric light wire carrying a current of 2,000 volts. The accident occurred at a small fire on the fifth floor of the Mercer Chemical company's building.

The dead firemen are:

ADAMS, JOSEPH, Lieutenant No. 3 Engine company.
BENSON, GEORGE, pipeman No. 3 Engine company.
GEISEKE, OTTO, tillerman on extension truck.
HOPPER, CHARLES, driver No. 3 Engine company.

The building, which is a six-story structure, was not seriously endangered, the blaze being confined to a fire-protected room, where it originated in the mixing of chemicals.

A ladder was thrown against the wall and several men were sent up. The pipeman in the lead had almost reached the window when an electric light wire, broken by the heat, fell across his body and he dropped without a word. The full force of the current was also received by his comrades, and the men fell lifeless to the truck.

The two firemen at the foot of the ladder were also badly hurt, but will recover.

SETS FIRE TO HERSELF IN RAGE.

Mrs. Annie Francel Attempts Suicide with Kerosene—Three Men End Their Lives.

Angered at her husband's accusations, Mrs. Annie Francel, 56 Burling street, attempted to end her life last evening by pouring kerosene over her clothing and setting it on fire. Her screams attracted neighbors, who rolled her in rugs and extinguished the flames. The Canalport avenue police took her to the County Hospital, where it is said she will recover. Her husband conducts a tailor shop.

The attempts at self-destruction by three other persons proved successful. The victims were:

BIRSCH, JOSEPH, 198 Dekoven street; died at County Hospital from pistol shot wounds, self-inflicted.
DEWEY, WILLIAM, 108 South Jefferson street; cut his throat in Garfield Park while despondent.
SMITH, WILLIAM, cab driver, 343 Wells street; shot himself while despondent; father lives at 333 Orchard street; remains taken to Gavin's undertaking rooms in North Clark street.

Secretary Root in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Secretary Elihu Root of the War department returned to the city tonight from his visit to New York and Lake Champlain, where he has been in conference with the President.

SLOW WORK ON DOSSIER.

(Continued from first page.)

Countess von Munster's name is also connected with that of another well-known woman of Paris.

Revelations of this nature, even if well founded, would not bring on a war with either Germany or Italy. If war is made for such a cause, then let it come.

The German Emperor, with his well-defined ideas of ethics, would be the first to punish the perpetrators of such a crime.

The present examination is not definite. It is for the purpose of separating the documents pertaining to Dreyfus from others.

There will then be a public examination of the former, but names the mention of which might give offense will not be uttered.

Such is Gallifet's order. In the United States such evidence as is furnished by the dossier would not be strong enough to bring a man into court. Dreyfus will be acquitted.

Esterhazy Supplies Missing Link.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HARRY J. W. DAM TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Aug. 9.—Commandant Carriere received a letter from Esterhazy yesterday.

The letter is Esterhazy's refusal to return from London as a witness at the trial in response to a subpœna and guarantee of safe conduct from the French government.

The mystery of this case is why should a great conspiracy, including Generals, statesmen, and officers of all ranks, focus itself on a single Captain of artillery, who, as far as has appeared, had done no one any harm or excited an enmity?

Also why should those conspirators, after condemning Dreyfus to unheard of torture, then commit perjury, forgery, suicide, and probably murder when few—in fact, practically none—of them had any personal acquaintance with him whatever.

It has remained for the Esterhazy letter to furnish the missing link. It seems to me that any sane mind will have no difficulty in seeing the true state of affairs at a glance, without giving Esterhazy's excuses, explanations, and accusations against Dreyfus, all of which are twisted around a dead man—Colonel Sandherr—who cannot now deny them.

Esterhazy makes specific statements in the letter just received which are of the highest significance, as follows:

"I entered into relations with Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, in 1894. Schwarzkoppen told me he had in his service at the French Ministry of War a Captain of artillery. I told this to Sandherr, and he said: 'I know the man, and I've got him.'

"I wrote the bordereau on Sandherr's instruction, and took it myself to the German Embassy when I knew Schwarzkoppen was away from Paris on leave. It was seized there by one of our agents, a German, and taken to Colonel Henry.

"Henry was my friend. I had lived beside him for a long time. He knew me well. He knew my handwriting better than anybody.

"Henry said to me, 'Our hands are full of proof against Dreyfus.'"

These are specific statements, and this was the absolute beginning of the action against Dreyfus. The two active agents in causing it were Esterhazy and Henry. Esterhazy wrote the bordereau and had it delivered by a spy to Henry, who knew he wrote it.

Dreyfus Assists the Court.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, France, Aug. 9.—The secret session of the Dreyfus court-martial today lasted from 6:30 a. m. until 11:45 a. m.

General Chanoine nearly completed his part of the explanation of the dossier. He will be heard tomorrow for about a couple of hours, and then M. Paleologue of the Foreign office will take up the task, which, it is understood, will be completed on Friday next. A public session therefore will take place on Saturday morning. The dossier consists of about 400 documents, of which fifty were disposed of yesterday.

Several of the documents are written in German. During the proceedings today a German dictionary was sent for, and it is learned from a sure source that when certain words and expressions could not be exactly understood, even with the aid of the dictionary, Dreyfus, who is a perfect German scholar, volunteered a translation, and was allowed to give explanations which were of valuable assistance to the members of the court.

Guard Dreyfus More Carefully.

The precautionary police measures today were much more stringent than yesterday. Strong detachments of infantry, instead of gendarmes, cordoned the streets leading to the Lycée.

Gendarmes alone performed this duty yesterday and the public, who were much less numerous, barely mustering 300 persons, were pressed still farther back. Persons standing inside the entrance hall of a house within view of the door of the Lycée were even compelled by gendarmes to retreat into the interior of the house and the front door was closed. Absolutely nobody but police and soldiers were thus within 100 yards of Dreyfus when he crossed the Avenue de la Gare.

The police authorities explain the rigors of these measures on the ground that yesterday a few cries against the prisoner were raised while he was crossing the avenue. Not a discordant note was heard anywhere today.

No Protest Made by Germany.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Ministry of the Interior has issued a note saying the story that Prince von Munster Ledenburg, the German Ambassador here, has visited General the Marquis de Gallifet, the Minister of War, and insisted upon a guarantee against indiscreet disclosures prejudicial to Germany at the Rennes court-martial is absolutely false.

COURTNEY WANTS MONEY BACK

Says He Paid Ex-Gas Inspector O'Connor for a City Job and Did Not Get It.

Patrick Courtney, a Democratic "worker" in the Seventeenth Ward, says Maurice O'Connor, ex-City Gas Inspector, owes him $200, and he has brought suit before Justice Kehoe to recover it.

In the days when O'Connor was a power in Democratic politics in the Seventeenth and enjoyed the favor of the city administration to the extent of holding a lucrative office, Courtney went to him and said he would like a city job. He did not expect anything great—just a place where he could draw a salary and not work too hard, and O'Connor, according to the complaint Courtney now makes, promised to get it for him.

The Gas Inspector, however, represented to Courtney, according to the latter's story, that good City Hall jobs cost money, and $200 would be about the proper sum to assure him the place. Courtney says he paid over the money and waited for his appointment. He is waiting yet, and O'Connor is out of office and out of politics.

Maurice O'Connor's reply to Courtney's charges is:

"The whole story is a lie."

ADVANCES PRICES OF SHOES.

National Convention of Manufacturers Agrees to an Increase of from 10 to 25 Cents

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The national convention of shoe manufacturers agreed today upon a general advance of 10 to 25 cents in the price of shoes, effected a permanent organization, and adjourned. The manufacturers insist that their action necessarily does not entail higher prices to the consumer, but that in most cases the retailer will be compelled to take the 10 to 25 cents out of his profits.

WEDS ARTIST IN SECRET.

DAUGHTER OF CAPTAIN SIGSBEE BECOMES MRS. BALFOUR KERR.

Just Develops That the Ceremony Was Quietly Performed in New York Last November and That Extraordinary Precautions Were Taken to Avoid Publicity—Both the Girl and the Young Man Give Misleading Names—Mystery in the Affair.

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The friends and, indeed, the parents of Miss Mary Ellen Sigsbee, the only daughter of Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when it was blown up in Havana harbor, will be surprised to learn that she was secretly married in this city Nov. 26, 1898, to Balfour Kerr, a young artist.

Many precautions were taken to prevent the identity of Miss Sigsbee and Mr. Kerr from becoming known. Distortion of names, even, was resorted to. The circumstances attending the marriage were mysterious.

The Rev. F. J. Belcher of the Jane Street Methodist Church performed the ceremony at the church parsonage, 11 Jane street. The marriage was witnessed by Finn H. Frolich, an artist, and F. J. Belcher Jr., son of the officiating minister.

Miss Sigsbee came to this city from Washington to attend the classes of the Art Students' league in competition for the life class scholarship. She carried off the prize with a sketch in the nude.

At the end of the term of 1897-'98 she returned to her home in Washington. Not even her intimate friends suspected that she had promised to become the wife of Mr. Kerr. Last October she returned to the city to resume her studies. The following month the marriage ceremony was performed.

Give Confusing Names.

Late one afternoon, accompanied by Finn Frolich, Mr. Kerr and Miss Sigsbee went to the home of Mr. Belcher and were married. Miss Sigsbee did not answer all the questions propounded to her by the minister. She said her mother's name was Mary Lockwood, and that she was 22 years old, having been born in New Orleans, La. In the line intended for the name of the father of the bride the minister wrote: "Asked; not given." Miss Sigsbee signed the marriage return "Mary Sigsbee," while Balfour Kerr subscribed himself "William" Kerr.

Miss Sigsbee gave as her address 306 West Fifty-sixth street. She had a studio there, but lived at 344 West Fifty-sixth street with Mrs. Cushing, a friend of the family. She was well known in the block, because of the frequent visits of her father.

Shortly after Miss Sigsbee's marriage Mrs. Cushing married a Mr. Palmer, who lived in the Summerby apartment house. They are now at Long Branch. None of the neighbors remembers seeing Mrs. Kerr.

At the house it was stated that Miss Sigsbee had no callers, and apparently devoted all her attention to her art studies. Among the students at the Art league none suspects the marriage. Frolich, who was best man, kept the secret well.

It was stated at the Art Students' league that no "Balfour Kerr" was enrolled as a member, and that he was unknown. Mr. Kerr told Mr. Belcher that he lived at 72 West One Hundred and Tenth street. There is no such number.

Girl Now at Newport.

Miss Sigsbee is now at Newport with her mother. Mr. Kerr's address is not known. He is a water-color artist of some fame, and is a nephew of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who lives at Washington.

It was in that city that Mr. Kerr first met Miss Sigsbee, where they were both students at the Washington Art Students' league. Miss Sigsbee, according to the stories of friends, disliked Mr. Kerr the first time she met him. They afterward went sketching together, and became better friends.

Mr. Kerr left Washington early in the summer to come to New York, and a correspondence was carried on through a third party. Miss Sigsbee decided to attend the classes of the Art Students' league in this city. Here again she met Mr. Kerr. Mr. Kerr's family is well to do, but he lives by his art.

Miss Sigsbee has been fond of drawing from childhood. Captain Sigsbee, her father, is an artist of distinction, having long been a contributor to the old Graphic.

Miss Sigsbee formerly had charge of a morning class in antique at the Washington Art league. Some of her sketches have been accepted by periodicals in this city. One was entitled, "An Inexpensive Summer Resort," showing a figure in a bath tub.

Miss Sigsbee was a great social favorite in Washington.

SAYS LAURIER SPLITS HAIRS.

Conservative Toronto Journal Asserts Premier Sometimes Draws Exceedingly Fine Distinctions.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Mail and Empire, a leading Conservative paper, says:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement regarding certain remarks imputed to him in an interview with F. W. Fitzpatrick of the Treasury department, Washington, denies nothing except an immaterial assumption which can hardly be said to be contained in the published interviews.

"

WIN WITH NEW PLAYERS

CHICAGO BEATS WASHINGTON BY A SCORE OF 6 TO 3.

Roach Makes His First Appearance in the Box and Quinn, the New Infielder, Takes Ryan's Place in Left, Starting Chicago on to Victory with His Hit in the Third Inning—Cincinnati and Philadelphia Both Win Games by the Score of 14 to 13.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	61	53	.649	St. Louis	53	44	.546
Boston	60	34	.638	Pittsburg	48	41	.500
Philadelphia	58	36	.604	Louisville	41	51	.446
Baltimore	55	39	.585	New York	37	54	.407
Chicago	52	42	.553	Wash'gton	26	65	.286
Cincinnati	52	42	.553	Cleveland	17	85	.172

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.
Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 13.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburg, 13.
St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 4.
Louisville, 4; New York, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Washington.
Louisville at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Baltimore.

CHICAGO TRIES TWO NEW MEN.

Roach in the Box and Quinn in Left Field Make a Favorable Impression.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—"Skeleton" Roach, the pride of the prairie, pitched Chicago to a deserved victory today. Rapid fielding and slashing hitting helped to make his début as a league pitcher a success. The Lewis Institute lad showed clean grit in the tight places and pitched steadily on until the game was settled. The Senators hit hard, but just as they were growing hopeful there always came a dampener. Three times, when Washington's stock was growing, there were rapid double plays. On the other hand, the remnants battled hard when hits brought tallies, and won handily by a score of 6 to 3.

Quinn, the new infielder, was given his league baptism in left field because there was no one else to take Ryan's place, and at was no one else to take Ryan's place, and at bat he did well, his terrific triple in the third inning sending Chicago so far to the lead that the Senators, suffering under many disappointments, could never catch up.

Despite the fact the new understudies are scarcely acquainted with one another, they played cleverly on the bases. The only serious mistake occurred in the fourth, when Callahan and Quinn permitted a fly to fall between them. That accident brought trouble for Roach, but when all seemed lost Mertes, by a grand catch and throw, completed a double play and staved off impending disaster.

Mertes the Hero of the Game.

Rain poured down for ten minutes during the third inning, but the shower passed over. All through the game the Senators seemed tired while on bases, and as the remnants took quick advantage of every mistake the blunders of Irwin's crew cost them many a chance to score.

Mertes, who made four clever catches and slammed the ball around until he splintered the fences, was the hero of the occasion.

The game, while not wonderful, was pretty to look upon, for many times a base hit would have put Washington well into the running. In the crucial moment Roach stuck coolly to his knitting and made the Senators hit hard, but, too, in the face of somewhat severe umpiring.

Nefzger mounted in the initial inning, and in the second Mertes slammed the ball out against the score board for a triple and scored on Callahan's long fly. Donahue was hit in the third, trotted to second on Roach's neat sacrifice, and scored when the right field bleachers prevented Quinn's long drive from bounding out of the District of Columbia. Connor dashed a high bounder over second and was robbed of a hit by Bonner, who reached the ball by an almost superhuman effort. Quinn scored on the play. Duncan was at third with two out in the third inning when rain fell, and, after the shower he was caught coming home on a ball that rolled past Wolverton.

Washington's only run upon the grounds in the fourth for Everitt lost a run by being caught off second. In Washington's half Callahan and Quinn let O'Brien's fly fall between them, each hesitating out of politeness. McGann, Bonner, and Freeman followed with singles, and the case began to be desperate, but just then Padden drove a line fly to right and Mertes, scooping the ball as he scurried toward Oconto, got beautiful throw to the plate, heading Bonner off ten feet. Two hits profited Washington nothing in the fifth, for Slagle tried to score when O'Brien stole and was caught on the plate.

Timely Double Play.

Wolverton's double, Mertes' single which O'Brien missed, and Callahan's two-baser sent Chicago's total up to five in the sixth, and in the Senators' half more trouble came. McGann singled, Bonner walked, and both advanced one base when Mertes, after a long chase, hauled down Freeman's long drive. Then Padden drove a liner straight at Connor, and Bonner was doubled.

Wolverton was hit in the eighth, took second on Everitt's sacrifice, third on Mertes' hit, and stole home as Mertes pilfered second.

Still the Senators were not done for, and rallied again in the eighth, but after Slagle and O'Brien singled Mertes captured McGann's line drive and a minute later a rapid double play, engineered by Magoon and Connor, closed out the Senators.

Freeman cracked out a triple in the ninth, and, adding three runs to the Senators' minority report when Duncan singled.

Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	SB	BB	BE	LB
Quinn, lf	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Connor, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolv'rton, 3b	4	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	4	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roach, p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	13	22	12	1	2	0	0	1	0

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	SB	BB	BE	LB
Slagle, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Brien, lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	4	1	2	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bonner, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Freeman, rf	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padden, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Co'chlin, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duncan, c	3	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weyhing, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	8	11	26	9	1	0	1	0	1	0

*Batted for Weyhing.

Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	6
Base hits	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	7
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Base hits	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	8

Attendance—800. Two-base hits—Callahan, Donahue, Wolverton, O'Brien. Three-base hits—Quinn, Mertes, Freeman. Sacrifice hits—Everitt, Slagle, Roach. Weyhing. Double plays—Mertes-Donahue; Connor-Wolverton-Everitt. Hit by pitched ball—Wolverton, Donahue. Struck out—Magoon, Quinn, Roach. Umpires—Swartwood and Dwyer. Time of game—1:50.

Notes of the Game.

Mertes injured a finger in catching Freeman's terrific drive in the sixth.

Roach is a cool youngster and seemed undisturbable. He is full of nerve and toasted Swartwood laughingly when he miscalled balls.

Washington is injecting more young blood into the team. Coughlin from Wilkesbarre joined the team today and played rather well. Irwin has signed a catcher, Roache of the Providence team.

The outfield is likely to get back into shape within a few days. Green was much better today and expects to be able to play tomorrow. Ryan's strained leg is improving, and he will be in the game within a few days.

Quinn, the new man, seems a clever ball player. He handles himself well at bat, meets the balls squarely, and gets away fast. He covers a left-fielder better. The old players are favorably impressed by his work today. He probably will be tried at second tomorrow.

ODD COINCIDENCE IN SCORES.

Philadelphia Beats Pittsburg and Cincinnati Beats Brooklyn by the Figures 14 to 13.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9.—Today's game was a most remarkable one. When Pittsburg went to bat in the ninth inning the score was 6 to 6 in Philadelphia's favor. With three men on these Magee made a wild throw of Donovan's bunt, allowing three runners across the plate. Orth was substituted and before the last man was out Pittsburg scored four more runs. In the Phillies' half an error by Stenzman and consecutive hitting gave the locals six runs and the game. Attendance, 4,196. Score:

Philadelphia	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	Beaum't, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Thomas, cf	4	3	0	0	0	Will'ms, 3b	1	1	1	3	1
Delehn'ty, lf	3	3	0	0	0	McCre'y, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Bow'n, 1b	1	2	11	0	2
Lauder, 3b	1	3	3	1	1	Ely, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Douglass, c	1	1	4	0	0	Schriver, c	2	0	4	2	0
Cross, ss	1	2	5	5	0	Tomon'n, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Dolan, 2b	1	3	3	1	0	O'Brien, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Magee, p	0	0	0	2	0	Tanne'l, p	2	2	0	8	0
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Ochles	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	14	21*	26	10	3	Totals	13	16	27	15	4

*Bowerman out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Orth in ninth.
‡One out when winning run scored.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	—13
Philadelphia	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	6	—14

Stolen bases—Williams, Tannehill, Thomas, Delahanty (2), Cross. Two base hits—Beaumont, Bowerman (2), Thomas, Flick, Cross. Three base hits—Beaumont (3), Williams. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Double play—Magee-Cooley-Lauder. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 3; off Magee, 4. Hit by pitcher—Flick. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Magee, 1; by Orth, 1. Balk—Magee. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Time—2:15. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 13.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Today's game was a slugging match, in which six pitchers were used up. The score was twice tied, and then Brooklyn secured what appeared to be a safe lead by a nice batting rally in the sixth. With two out in the eighth Anderson failed to get an easy foul fly by Pelty. The latter singled, and Donovan went up in the air, the visitors scoring seven runs before they were retired. The Brooklyns made a stiff bid to overcome this lead, but failed, although they forced Hahn out of the box. Phillips succeeded him in the ninth, and saved the day for Cincinnati. Score:

Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn	R	B	P	A	E
Corbett, rf	2	2	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss	2	2	2	3	0
McBride, cf	3	2	3	4	0	Keeler, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Corcor'n, ss	3	2	4	4	0	Keeler, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Smith, 3b	3	2	2	0	0	Kelley, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	3	1	9	0	0	Kelley, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0	And'n'n, 1b	1	2	11	1	1
McPhee, 2b	1	1	4	4	2	Dahlen, ss	2	2	5	3	0
Schlafly, 2b	3	2	1	2	2	Casey, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Peitz, c	2	2	5	0	1	McGuire, c	1	1	3	3	0
Hawley, p	1	1	0	1	0	Yeager, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	0	0	Donovan, p	0	0	0	2	0
Phillips, p	0	0	1	0	0	*Jennings	0	0	0	0	0
						Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	15	27	16	3	Totals	13	12	27	15	2

*Batted for Donovan in eighth.

Cincinnati	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	—14
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	2	—13

Home runs—Peitz, Dahlen. Three base hits—Smith, Steinfeldt, Keeler, McGuire. Two base hits—Beckley, Keeler. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Hawley, 1; by Hahn, 1. Stolen bases—Corcoran (2), Selbach, Anderson, Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off Yeager, 3; off Donovan, 4; off Kennedy, 1; off Hawley, 1; off Hahn, 1. Double plays—Dahlen-Daly-Anderson. Wild pitches—Donovan, Kennedy. Time—2:40. Umpires—Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 2,500.

Louisville, 4; New York, 2.

New York, Aug. 9.—Louisville won today by bunching a triple, a double, and two singles in the first inning. After that Seymour pitched a steady game. The locals were unable to do much with Phillippi's pitching, until the eighth, when two singles and a double gave them two runs. Score:

New York	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville	R	B	P	A	E
Y. Hal'n, cf	1	1	3	1	0	Clarke, lf	1	2	3	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Hoy, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Grady, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Leach, 3b	1	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	3	6	1	Wagner, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	18	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
Foster, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Zimmer, c	0	0	4	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	0	0	Cline, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Seymour, p	0	0	0	0	0	Phillippi, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	7	27	16	1	Totals	4	10	27	13	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Louisville	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Phillippi, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Phillippi, 1. Three-base hits—Leach, Wagner. Two-base hits—Varner, O'Brien (2). Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Phillippi, Leach. Double plays—Clingman-Kelley; Ritchey-Kelley; Davis-Gleason-Doyle; Gleason-Doyle. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 1; off Phillippi, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Umpires—Manassau and McGarr. Time—1:50. Attendance—1,000.

St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 4.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9.—St. Louis won an exciting game from the Orioles today. Young was in fine form and but for errors by the men back of him the birds would not have been in the game. The score:

St. Louis	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore	R	B	P	A	E
Donlin, 1b	1	1	17	0	1	McGraw, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b	2	2	2	4	0	Pultz, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Heidrick, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Miller, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Keister, ss	1	3	0	2	1
Sh'k'rd, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Doolin, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	16	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	4	0	Robinson, c	0	0	3	1	0
Young, p	0	0	0	4	0	McGinley, p	0	0	0	3	0
						*Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	10	27	16	3	Totals	3	9	27	15	2

*Batted for McGinnity in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Sacrifice hits—Lachance, Smith. Stolen bases—Childs, Burkett, Demont, Heidrick (2), Keister. Two-base hits—Childs, Heidrick, Brodie, Cross. Three-base hits—Young (2), Keister. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, Childs, Wallace. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; Doolin, Wallace (2); by Young, 4; McGinley (3), Pultz, Lachance (5). Passed ball—Shreckengost. Umpires—O'Day and Hunt. Attendance—2,066.

Boston, 7; Cleveland, 2.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—Cleveland started at Nichols fiercely today, scoring three in the first, but after that they were unable to bat him with any effect. Boston batted Knepper hard when hits were needed. Collins made a phenomenal catch at right in the third. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Boston	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland	R	B	P	A	E
H'mill'n, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Dowd, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	1	1	5	0
Long, c	0	1	7	0	0	Burkett, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	7	2	Sullivan, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Duffy, lf	1	2	2	0	0	M'Al'ry, c	1	2	6	1	0
Stahl, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Tucker, lf	0	2	1	0	1
Lowe, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	Lock'd, ss	0	1	6	2	1
Bergen, c	1	1	5	0	0	M'Phill, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Nichols, p	1	0	1	0	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0
						C'liff'w'r, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	10	27	14	2	Totals	3	9	24	13	3

Boston	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	—7
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two base hits—Quinn, McAllister, Long. Home run—Stahl. Double play—Sullivan-Lockhead. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 4. Struck out—By Nichols, 7. Passed balls—McAllister, 2. Wild pitch—Knepper. Time—2:00. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Goeckel Goes to Philadelphia.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 9.—William J. Goeckel, first baseman of the Wilkesbarre club, has signed with Philadelphia for the balance of the season. He was the star first baseman at the University of Pennsylvania before he came here.

Macon, 12; Moweaqua, 2.

Moweaqua, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Macon defeated Moweaqua here today by a score of 6 to 2.

"Tribune" Defeats Inter Ocean.

"The Tribune" mailroom employes played the Inter-Ocean Baseball team at 6 a. m. yesterday and won by a score of 10 to 7. O'Toole of "The Tribune" struck out eleven men, while Raymond of the Inter-Ocean struck out eight.

M'COY AND THORNE MATCHED.

Englishman Who Recently Defeated Purcell Will Meet the Hoosier on Aug. 31.

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—"Kid" McCoy was matched today to meet Jeffries Thorne, the crack English middleweight, who knocked out Frank Purcell at the Westchester club on Saturday. The bout will take place at Tuckahoe on Aug. 31, the day before the championship battle between McGovern and Palmer. McCoy is under contract to Gray to meet any three men that he may select. Choynski was at first named, but the Californian was not satisfied with the terms. Thorne's clever showing against Purcell impressed Gray so much that he immediately asked the foreigner to meet the Hoosier boxer. The contest will be for twenty-five rounds at 158 pounds. This will give Thorne an advantage in the weight, and it is expected McCoy will have trouble in reducing to the middleweight limit. Owing to Fitzsimmons' failure to cover his forfeit money, McCoy contends that the championship is his by default. Fitzsimmons will in all probability be matched to meet the winner of the McCoy-Thorne bout.

Jeffries-Mitchell Farce Continues.

London, Aug. 9.—William A. Brady is experiencing considerable difficulty in finding a hall suitable for the proposed Jeffries-Mitchell boxing exhibition. The Sporting club has declined to accept, while has been training at Brighton has had several interviews with Brady and Jeffries. He says he is anxious to meet the American in his best form, if Brady can secure a place.

Notes of the Boxers.

Clarence Richie of St. Louis is in the city and is willing to meet any of the local boxers at 120 pounds.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 9.—"Kid" McCoy will tomorrow night meet in successive five-round bouts Pegi, Duran of Australia and Jack Graham of Pittsburg. A big gathering of Knights of Pythias here insures a large crowd at the ringside. Harry Harris and Joe Hueppel, both of Chicago, will meet in a twenty-round bout.

Miss Van Schaick's Good Score.

In the second day's play in the women's bogey handicap at the Exmoor club Miss Van Schaick, with a handicap of 16, finished even with the wife of the Colonel. She played excellent golf, doing the first round in 51 and the second in 66. The course was in fine condition.

The scores:

	Handicap.	Score.
Miss Van Schaick	16	Even.
Miss C. C. Street	18	2 down
Miss J. H. Street	18	4 down
Miss Grace Chapman	9	6 down
Miss Dodge	18	8 down
Mrs. J. M. Cutter	9	9 down
Miss L. Millard	18	12 down
Miss Rhoda Everitt	20	15 down
Miss Eleanor Gregory	20	17 down
Miss Virginia Chandler	20	18 down

The best cards:

Miss Van Schaick											
Bogey	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	3		37
Score	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4		40
Miss Brown	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4		43
	11	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	5		56
Miss Street	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4		43
	12	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6		71
Miss Chapman	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4		43
	12	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6		71

The third series will be played tomorrow.

Australians Defeat Warwickshire.

Birmingham, England, Aug. 9.—The Australians in the cricket match with a Warwickshire eleven, begun here Monday, won today by nine wickets.

ST. IVOR A GOOD COLT.

VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE LOCAL TWO-YEARS-OLDS.

He Wins Easily at Hawthorne—Richard J. Carries 122 Pounds and Runs Six Furlongs in 1:13¾ on a Track That Is Far from Fast—Jockey Bisping Is in Trouble for a Ride on Benneville—Five Horses Finish Heads Apart in the Closing Race.

There has been much discussion among local horsemen and race-track followers over the apparently poor class of 2-year-olds running at Hawthorne and Harlem this season.

As a matter of fact, a first-class colt has not been raced here this year. Yesterday one was started who is apparently at least as good as any seen this season on the local tracks. He is Rutledge & Stevens' St. Ivor, by St. Florian—Medusa, and, although he defeated such colts as Lieutenant Gibson and Parmenian in the Harold Stakes at Latonia, he was a lightly played second choice in the betting for the first race, Rocklight being the favorite. The latter has been an expensive colt to his owner, M. Murphy, who has lost heavily on him in bets. St. Ivor broke in front and led every foot of the journey, while Rocklight, who got away poorly, was unplaced, although close up.

St. Ivor is a big colt on short legs, with plenty of length of body, and undoubtedly will be improved by yesterday's race, as he had had a long rest. As a good 2-year-old he certainly will be welcome on the local tracks.

The racing feature of the day from a standpoint of class was the third event, a sprint at six furlongs, in which Richard J., Algareta, Benneville, and Goebel started, the unusual feature being that all had full weight up. Racetrack patrons are loyal in their attachments, and despite the fact the conditions of the contest were unfavorable to Algareta they made her the favorite in preference to Richard J., who if at all fit is a speedier horse and is certainly a much better weight carrier. Jenkins had the mount on Richard J., and Beauchamp, who had landed the two previous winners, rode the mare. Benneville, as usual, was ridden by Bisping, while J. Mathews rode Goebel, who is just now out of form, although improving.

The field broke promptly to a perfect start and Beauchamp chose to make the pace with Algareta, a doubtful piece of judgment. She led until well in the stretch, but Richard J. was always close at hand, and in the final furlong went to the front easily, winning by four lengths. The time, 1:13⅘, was brilliant, considering the weights and the track. Algareta stopped almost to a walk in the closing strides and Benneville galloped past her.

Bisping put up a peculiar ride on Benneville, and it may get him into trouble. He was up with the others during the first furlong, and then for some unaccountable reason he pulled his horse five lengths out of the race during the next furlong, yet came so strongly at the finish that he beat Algareta five lengths. Captain Rees had his eye on the performance and called Bisping up into the stand. The boy failed to make a satisfactory explanation and he was suspended indefinitely pending an investigation.

Benpeville's races have been the subject of much perplexity among racetrack followers.

Not a single favorite won during the day, and, in fact, only three pronounced choices have won during the week, although the betting has been as badly out of line in many instances as the racing of the favorites.

The second race, among a bad lot of 3-year-olds, was won by the 10-to 1 shot, Defender II. The Bondman, a new arrival from Cincinnati, was the favorite, with J. J. T. the second choice. Overton, who rode The Bondman, complained that he had been repeatedly fouled by Fintan, ridden by Trotter.

L. Rose, the jockey whose services have been claimed by both J. J. Smith and W. Clancy, and have been awarded to the latter, distinguished himself by winning the last two races on outsiders. He won the fifth, at one and one-quarter miles, with Plantain, a 6 to 1 shot, after leading all the way. Barton, the favorite, pulled up hopelessly broken down and bleeding besides.

Hawthorne Summaries Aug. 9.

Weather cloudy. Track good.

First race, 5½ furlongs, $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	St. Ivor, 115 (Beauchamp)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Richard J., 105 (Jenkins)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Tildy Ann, 112 [Winkfield]	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:02⅘. Brown Thrush, Rocklight, Jeff, Horsecoats, and Mission also ran. Zerbaz was finished as named. Winner, Rutledge & Stevens' br. c., by St. Florian—Medusa. Start fair. Won easily. Tildy Ann finished strongly. Rockright quit badly under punishment.

Second race, ¼ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Defender II., 105 [Fitzpatrick]	3	2½	2½	2½	1½
12-1	Synia, 103 [Crowhurst]	2	3½	3½	2½	2½
6-1	Lillian Reed, 103 [Nutt]	4	4½	4½	4½	3½
3-1	J. J. T., 107 [Bauchamp]	1	1½	1½	1½	4½

Time, 1:19⅘. Chesemin, Moss Mason and Fintan, The Bondman, Bright Night, Owyhee, Marie Nixon, Colonel Eades, Elsin, and Miss Stanton finished as named. Winner, J. J. Burnett's br. h. by Ormonde d'Or—The Princess. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won driving to the limit. Defender II. got away from Rose Mason and J. J. T. both had bad racing luck.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Richard J., 122 [Jenkins]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
8-1	Benneville, 122 [Bisping]	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
4-1	Algareta, 117 [Beauchamp]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:13⅘. Goebel also ran. Winner, W. M. Rogers' b. c., by Morello—Bonnie Leaf. Perfect start. Won easily.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-1	Tony Honing, 105 [Beau'p]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Lew Hopper, 110 [Jenkins]	7	6½	8½	5½	2½
12-1	Samivel, 106 [Mathews]	3½	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:45⅘. Pitfall, Golden Rod, Chauncey Fisher, Inverary II., Refugee, Flammarion, Missioner, and Amelia Ponso finished as named. Winner, Holmes & Hollis' Hornpipe—Rose Hill. Start poor. Won pulled up. Lew Hopper was interfered with. Her run also bumped and jostled numerous times down the back stretch. Samivel ran a fair race. Missioner was short and stopped before going a half mile. Amelia Ponso was practically left at the post.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Plaudarity, 97 [Jones]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
4-1	Lord Zeni, 114 [Knapp]	5	2½	2½	2½	2½
5-2	Gadsden, 89 [W. Jones]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 2:06¾. Teutons and Barton finished as named. Winner, R. Bradley's ch. g., by Knight of Ellerslie—Zanona. Good start. Won hand ridden. Barton pulled up lame.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Elkin, 107 [Beauchamp]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-5	Belle of Troy, 105 [Fitzpatrick]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-5	Jinks, 102 [T. Burns]	4	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:08. Diminutive, Breezy, Prince Margaret, Ostra, Lady Harriet, Primavera, and Curfew finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Kantaka—Woodbena. Start good. Won driving. Kilt was tiring. Diminutive closed strongly.

Second race,

CANAL ENVOYS SET SAIL.

MEMBERS OF ISTHMIAN COMMISSION LEAVE FOR PARIS.

Senators Hawley and Smith Also Take Passage on the American Liner St. Paul and the Former Delivers Himself of a Rather Pessimistic View of the Philippine Situation Before Embarking—Commission Merchant Remanded for Murder of His Wife.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 9.

Prominent Men Sail on the St. Paul.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, President of the Isthmian Canal commission, started for Paris today on the American liner St. Paul. Colonel Peter C. Haines, U. S. A.; Professor William H. Burr of Columbia, and George S. Morrison of the Society of Civil Engineers were the other members of the commission who also went on the steamer. Alfred Noble went in an advisory capacity. The commissioners will join in Paris Lieutenant Colonel Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. A., who started last week on the New York. United States Senator James R. Hawley of Connecticut also left on the St. Paul, as did Senator James Smith Jr. of Newark.

Senator Hawley said: "I am going to Essex, in England. My wife and two little girls are there, and I want to bring them home. I haven't given a thought to politics the last month or so.

"I have been giving a good deal of attention to the question of the army in the Philippines. I have received many communications from the Luzon capital within the last few weeks, and their contents have been such as to warrant my bringing them to the attention of President McKinley, which I have done.

"The information which was contained in these documents was startling, to say the least, but I am unable to describe its character for the reason that it is confidential. This much I will say, the army should be considerably increased. If one hint which I received from Manila is to be considered at all it should be increased immediately.

"There is nothing the matter with Otis," continued Senator Hawley. "He is a first-class General, afraid of nothing, and because he is afraid of nothing he has enemies, and these, like the majority of their ilk, are cowardly and remain in the background."

The dead bodies of two men, one white and the other colored, were found at Columbia, Warren County, N. J., last last night, near the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad tracks. The white man has been identified as one Francis, and it is thought he was killed by a train. The other has not been identified.

Remanded for Murder of His Wife.

Nathan Kronman was arraigned in police court on a charge of having murdered his wife, Annie, in their home on Monday last. He was remanded to the custody of the Coroner. The evidence on which Kronman was held included a statement by Henry B. Hicks, a negro, that he had seen Kronman, between the hours of 1 and half past 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, standing in the doorway of the Kronman' home. Mrs. Kronman was afterwards found in her apartments with her head gashed, and she died in Roosevelt Hospital early the next morning. Kronman is a well-to-do commission merchant.

David Henderson, the theaterical manager, formerly of Chicago, received a discharge in bankruptcy in the United States District Court here today.

Union Plans to Boycott the New York Sun.

Should the ideas of "Big Six" be carried out, a boycott will be declared against the Sun by the labor unions of this city and the whole country. Already the full support of the American Federation of Labor has been pledged by President Gompers. By order of the Executive committee of Typographical Union No. 6 its secretary this afternoon sent a telegram to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor asking that a boycott be declared at once against the morning and evening editions of the Sun.

In reply to this the following message was received at strike headquarters, Chambers and Center streets:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—To Typographical Union No. 6, New York City: Help of federation will be given immediately.
SAMUEL M. GOMPERS.

Following the Gompers message came a communication from Frank Fuirris, President of the State Federation of Labor, offering Typographical Union No. 6 financial aid and giving assurance of its moral support to the extent of saying that a boycott of the Sun had been ordered throughout the State.

The Sun printed ten pages this morning, which shows an improvement over yesterday. The paper, however, presented a strange appearance, for part of it was set in Evening Post type. The Evening Sun contained six pages.

The building trades section of the Central Federated union tonight made arrangements for requesting all members of that organization not to buy the Sun, also asking them not to purchase other newspapers from any newsdealer or newsboy who handled the Sun.

The building trades section of the Central Federated union tonight, it is said, ordered all organizations having men in the Sun office to withdraw them.

Summonses were issued in the Center street police court late this afternoon directing Andrew B. Paddock, the business manager of the Sun, and John Doe to appear and answer to a complaint of assault.

The complaint was made by four stereotypers who quit work on the Sun yesterday morning, and who claim they were kicked and beaten by employés in the hallway on the way out. The Sun men will be in court tomorrow morning.

An address to the public was issued by the strikers today and a parade and mass-meeting has been arranged for during the latter part of the week.

At the office of the Sun Mr. Paddock said that the situation was practicaly unchanged.

Gangs Organized to Rob.

That organized gangs of negresses and white women whose purpose is to rob men either upon the streets or in houses to which they lure them have for more than a year been operating in this city to an extent and with a boldness that is astounding was proved before the Mazet committee today. Detectives employed by the committee testified to this. They were corroborated by a large number of witnesses subpœnaed by Mr. Moss because they had been victims of such robberies.

Respectable residents of the districts in which these women have houses that they make their headquarters added their sworn statements. Two policemen detailed as detectives in the Tenderloin district reluctantly had to admit the truth.

"Before I am through I will show that the responsibility for all this crime rests with the Police Commissioners and with them alone," declared Lawyer Moss to the committee.

It was shown that many arrests of these women were made, but there was also testimony that policemen had refused to arrest them when their crimes were positively established, and one witness testified that the woman robbers declared that they paid the police for protection.

More than 600 cloakmakers in the employ of a Broadway firm resumed work today, having gained their demand for an increase of 5 per cent in the weekly wage scale. According to General Secretary Levy of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, more than 2,000 hands will under similar conditions return to work tomorrow in other shops.

Do Not Abuse the Asphalt Trust.

President Amzi L. Barber of the Barber Asphalt Paving company and head of the asphalt trust sailed for Europe today. The capital of the trust is understood to be between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. The plan under which the Standard Oil company is reported will be used. A central company will control all the asphalt paving in the country, with branches in every large city. "We are not alarmed about the trust," said Mr. Chamberlain of the Sicilian Asphalt company; "there is enough asphalt in the world to furnish any number of paving companies with raw materials. There are forty corporations engaged in the business, besides individual concerns.

"We always have run our company independently. We have had several good contracts from the city and are waiting now for the Councilmen to pass that $2,100,000 issue of bonds. Contracts must go to the lowest bidder and we are ready to bid against the trust."

At the Warren-Scharf company's office a representative said: "We are not scared by the trust. New deposits of asphalt are constantly coming to light and the supply is open to all purchasers. The trust cannot control the trade. There is work enough for all. Asphalt cannot be cornered."

Former Actress Perhaps Fatally Burned.

Jennie Worrell, twenty years ago a famous beauty and actress, was battling for her life early tonight in the Kings County Hospital at Flatbush, where she was taken this afternoon suffering from burns received on the Coney Island meadows. About 2 p. m. today Andrew Delaney, a Brooklyn peddler, saw a woman rise up from the burning grass of the meadows, throw up her hands, and sink back out of sight. Delaney ran to the Bowery, secured a policeman, and together they hurried back to the meadows.

They found the woman unconscious, her hair and her clothing down to her waist burned away. She was taken to the hospital. On the way she recovered sufficiently to say that she was Jennie Worrell. Her injuries were found to be extremely severe. How she got on the meadows is a mystery.

Jennie Worrell has had a meteoric career. Her father, William Worrell, a famous circus clown, died six years ago, and Jennie, with her sisters, Sophie and Irene, became known from Maine to California. They were famous for their beauty, cleverness, and jewels. Jennie became the wife of "Mike" Murray, the gambler, in 1879.

Four years later she got a divorce from Murray and married John Alexander Chatfield, on his death marrying Robert Wilson, the private secretary of Robert G. Ingersoll. They separated shortly after the marriage.

Pitiable Condition of a Tea Drinker.

Swelled to enormous proportions because of her slavery to tea, Mrs. Bridget Kelley, 46 years old, of 216 East Seventieth street, is now a patient in Bellevue Hospital. The mother of eleven children, nine of whom have survived, she had not known a serious illness since childhood until she was stricken down on Sunday by the effects of the beverage. She had taken in great quantities for more than thirty years.

Mrs. Kelley's case is the third within the last six months, and there has been a fatal result in one of them. She is being treated in the same manner as slaves to alcohol or drugs, as the doctors recognize that her illness is closely akin to the affliction of those who have taken overdoses of whisky or opium.

Since her arrival in the hospital she has constantly asked for tea, and it was only yesterday afternoon, after the mere mention of the beverage had made her sit up in bed and weep, that any was given to her.

Cross the Ocean to Be Wedded.

Immigration Inspector Vance, while cross-questioning the cabin passengers on the Bremen from Bremen today, learned that Heinrich Gerhard, a young theological student of Wurzburg University, and Fraulein Anna Stilliger, a pretty girl of 20, were bound for the same destination, 117 and 119 Charlton street. Inspector Vance took the couple to the barge office, where they confessed that they had eloped to get married in America. They are both from Ludwigshafen, Bavaria. Gerhard's father is a Lutheran clergyman and he opposed his son's marrying Fraulein Stilliger, who is a Catholic. The girl's mother gave her $100 with which to cross the ocean with her lover. The couple will be married tomorrow and then expect to return to Germany.

Bank Wrecker Simmons in Trouble Again.

James A. Simmons, the pardoned bank wrecker, who was recently arrested on a charge of obtaining $1,000 by fraud from the widow of an English army officer, is again in trouble. This time he is charged by Lawyer William B. Burnet, a former business associate, with unlawfully converting to his own use $5,500 worth of bonds. A warrant for the arrest of Simmons has been issued. Simmons denies that the bonds belonged to Lawyer Burnet, and says he will prosecute him for perjury. Simmons was convicted in 1891 of wrecking the Sixth National Bank of this city. He was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, but was pardoned by President Harrison.

Importers Win in St. Gall Cases.

The Board of Classification of the United States general appraisers today announced a decision in the famous St. Gall cases. Appraiser Wakeman advanced the values of St. Gall embroideries so as to increase the government revenues $1,000,000 a year. The importers appealed to General Appraiser Sharretts, who did not sustain the advances. Collector Bidwell appealed to the full board, which decides that such a matter lies in the discretion of the Collector, and he cannot be coerced by the department. About $100,000 will have to be returned to the importers, and if this decision stands in the federal courts, it will be worth $1,000,000 a year to the importers.

Guggenheimer Ends Bond Issue Trouble.

Randolph Guggenheimer, at a crisis in the vote on the $2,100,000 Hall of Records bond issue, appeared romantically in the Council chamber this afternoon and added his vote for the bonds. His vote passed the bond resolution and saved Messrs. Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, and Murray from jail. These five had stood out as firmly as though there were no Supreme Court in existence.

Explained by Jessie Bartlett Davis.

It is understood that a combination of flour and cement bag manufacturers and rope paper makers is under way, and, according to report, various concerns in this State, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, and West Virginia will be absorbed.

Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis, the contralto of the Bostonians, came to New York today. "I left the Bostonians because H. C. Barnabee and I could not agree on matters affecting my contracts for next season," she said. "Some time ago I withdrew my interests in the company. I have had an offer to star in an opera. I am also considering joining another large operatic company as contralto. I have no intention to leave the stage."

COLUMBIA FAR IN FRONT.

NEW YACHT LEADS DEFENDER IN BY TWENTY-TWO MINUTES.

Race Is Sailed, However, in a Most Uncertain Breeze and the Old Boat Has All the Worst of the Luck of the Competition—Big Fleet of Yachts Carries Spectators of the Contest, Which Is a Pretty One to Watch—Old Vigilant Does Well.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—From a racing standpoint the forty-three-mile run of the New York Yacht club's cruising squadron, from Gardner's Bay to the Brenton reef lightship off here, was a disappointment, the wind running in uncertain puffs and slants the best part of the day.

Columbia was the lucky boat from start to finish and its rival, Defender, the unlucky one. Repeatedly slants of wind filled the big sails of Columbia, while Defender as often missed them. At the finish the new flyer led the former champion by 22 minutes and 25 seconds.

At 10:20 a. m., when the preparatory signal was hoisted out at the line in Gardiner's Bay, a seven knot westerly breeze was blowing, and there it held while the smaller sloops and the schooners of all sizes went reaching up and across the line for the race.

It was pretty, especially as the little Acushla led the way. Vigilant was next. It crossed close under the bow of the flagship, while its chief opponent, Navahoe, overlapped, crossing near the stakeboat.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the start was the sudden loss of speed noticed as soon as the yachts were away. In reaching where every thread pulled they had literally the speed of the wind that drove them, but when they squared away, though they spread their lightest spinnakers, their motion was deadened as if drags had been thrown overboard.

Race of Guessing Skippers.

Once the ruck of the racers were out of the way Columbia and Defender came down to the line. There was little maneuvering, it being apparent that Defender was to lead the way. This it did at 10:55:15. Columbia followed a minute and fifteen seconds later, but the crew did not handle the canvas with quite the speed and grace shown when getting away yesterday. While the spectacle was beautiful in the eyes of all, the race between the two great sloops became a match between guessing skippers within two miles from the start, and thereafter until they had passed Rack Rock, off New London, it was almost entirely a matter of luck with every sailing yacht afloat whether it got on or lay idle.

At 1 o'clock, just east of Race Rock, the two big ones got a bit of a breeze from the southwest, with Columbia a mile or so in the lead to take advantage of it, because it had the best luck in the slants.

An hour later a welcome change came over the face of the water. The veering and fitful breeze settled exactly in the southwest and began to harden. Columbia got in its spinnaker, which had been out first on one side and then on the other. It eased off its balloon jib sheet and headed out a trifle into deeper water, where the breeze was growing more rapidly. And then it began to travel.

When the breeze first came it was drifting barely four knots an hour, but at 2:30 o'clock it had doubled that, and at 3:48:20 o'clock it drove "sky-hooting" through the brine around the red whistling buoy off Point Judith at a speed of not less than thirteen knots.

Gains Two Miles in Sixteen.

Once around this turn its course was northeast—dead before the wind—and its speed slackened down perceptibly. How much it had gained on Defender in the broad reach can be estimated by the fact that Defender rounded at 4:08 o'clock, nineteen minutes and forty seconds behind. At the rate it was traveling this meant that Defender was about four miles astern. Columbia had gained at worst more than two miles in a reach of sixteen along the Connecticut coast.

The run up from Point Judith, seven miles, to Brenton's Reef Lightship was especially interesting, when the rate of speed is considered, the Columbia made the seven miles in about thirty-six minutes, or at a rate just short of twelve knots.

Defender in its run up from Point Judith found it expedient to jibe over near the end of the run, and so it lost a little, but it made the run, as timed by the reporters, in thirty-seven minutes and twenty-three seconds. And this is important because the only timed and fair test between Columbia and its running mate was in this run of seven miles, wherein while going at a twelve-knot speed Columbia gained one minute and twenty-three seconds. This would mean a gain of nearly if not quite three minutes in the run on an international race course—a run of fifteen miles.

Tomorrow the fleet goes to Cottage City.

BEAVER WINS TRIAL RACES.

English-Built Boat Selected by Judges to Defend Canada Cup Against Genesee.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—As a result of the excellent sailing qualities displayed by Beaver and Minota on Monday and Tuesday and today, the judges have settled upon it as the Canada Cup defender. Only two races were sailed today, but in each of these Beaver beat Minota, the second boat. In the first it won by seven minutes, four seconds, and in the second by two minutes, nine seconds. The wind was from the east today and stronger than at any time since the trials began, the velocity being about twelve miles an hour.

Weir was unfortunate enough to snap its mast in the first race today. Its skipper, however, set new shrouds and a mainsail with three reefs in it, and hoisted a small jib, after which the yacht continued its course. Its accident, however, put it completely out of the running, and it finished just at the conclusion of the second race.

The times of sailing the first event over the nine mile triangular course were:

Beaver	1:21:22	Myrtle	1:32:14
Minota	1:23:27	Hamilton	1:33:15
Toronto	1:29:27		

In the second and last race over the same course only Beaver and Minota entered. The times were:

Beaver	1:21:43	Minota	1:28:52

The cash prizes will be divided among the competing boats as follows: Beaver, $300; Minota, $225; Toronto, $175; Myrtle, Hamilton, and Weir, proportionately.

CITY OF STRAITS THE WINNER.

Detroit Yacht Is Successful at the Put-In-Bay Interlake Regatta.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 9.—Detroit yachtsmen carried everything before them today at Put-in-Bay. In one of the finest races ever seen at an interlake regatta, City of the Straits this morning won the first day's race of the interlake meet. It was a race in which seamanship counted as much as boats. Although hard pressed by Juanita, Toledo's new center-board model, originally built for an international cup challenger, City of the Straits was never in danger after the first stake had been turned. Surprise was outclassed. Summary of the races:

FORTY FOOT CLASS.

Viking	2:02:16	Miriam	2:13:50
Josephine	2:03:18		

THIRTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Eva B.	2:06:55	Carrie B.	2:18:15

THIRTY FOOT CLASS.

Francis A.	2:10:24	Dominique	2:24:40
Mabel R.	2:18:45	Myrna	2:25:45

Pearl did not finish.

TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Wrinkle	2:17:55	Golden Rod	2:34.22
Duchess	2:20:35		

Leona did not finish.
Midget dismasted.

TWENTY FOOT CLASS.

Madjy, Kiak, and Sun Dancer started, but did not finish.

SIREN ARRIVES AT CHEBOYGAN.

Chicago Yacht Experiences Bad Weather on Its Passage Up Lake Michigan, but Makes Good Time.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cheboygan, Mich., Aug. 9.—The yacht Siren of Chicago tied up in the river here this afternoon to weather the heavy sea running through the south channel for Mackinac Island. Since leaving Milwaukee the worst kind of weather has been met, the sort of weather which taxes the seamanship of yachtsmen to the utmost. The yacht had hardly sighted the Michigan shore before the bad weather began. First it was calms, and then, as the wind slowly freshened into gales, the yachtsmen found trouble ahead of them. Off Manitou Island in the afternoon yesterday the first squall struck the yacht. Sails were lowered and reefs set in the mainsail, only to be taken out half an hour later. Towards evening the weather moderated, although the barometer showed signs of falling.

At 11 o'clock last night the trouble started. The yacht was plunging along heavily through the head seas under full sail just off the Beaver Island. The passage at that point is difficult, and the yachtsmen proceeded along carefully. Suddenly the wind freshened, compelling reefs to be set again. While the boat was hove to seas washed the decks repeatedly, and through the darkness and dashing spray the crew labored for nearly half an hour putting in the reef. After 12 o'clock the yacht settled down again, and Skipper Peare being anxious to make time, full sail was stretched once more. Shortly after the cross seas and heavy wind necessitated another reef to the mainsail, under which the yacht traveled at a tremendous rate of speed until daybreak.

At the entrance to the south channel, at St. Helena light, a schooner was met, going at a good rate, with full spread of canvas, but Siren, with its reefed canvas, outpointed and outfooted the merchantman, and wore around Cheboygan crib at 2:30 this afternoon. The yacht, considering the severe weather and head winds, is making good time, and Detroit, which is the next stopping place, will be reached by Friday night. The Pathfinder and Vallima have just left here for Detroit.

Shamrock Will Observe Agreement.

London, Aug. 9.—Mr. Charles Russell, the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, told a reporter of the Associated Press today that the skippers of the cup challenger Shamrock and steam yacht Erin, now on their way to New York, hold written instructions from Sir Thomas Lipton to under no circumstances tow the challenger except in accordance with the special agreement with the New York Yacht club—namely: when the breeze is insufficient for Shamrock to proceed under its own sail.

CYCLISTS TALK OF A PARADE.

President Malley Outlines Plans for Celebration on the Evening of Oct. 9.

The Associated Cycling Clubs last night discussed the advisability of holding a big bicycle parade on the night of Oct. 9 in conjunction with the celebration attending the laying of the corner stone of the new Postoffice.

It is proposed to combine an automobile parade with that of the cyclists. President W. C. Malley of the associated clubs spoke enthusiastically of the scheme, and said 50,000 wheelmen should be in line. A committee, headed by President Malley, was appointed to agitate the matter.

Preparations for the Labor day road race between Chicago and Milwaukee were also discussed at the meeting. Ten cycling clubs have given assurance that they will enter, and the plan is to have ten men from each club, who will ride in relays of ten miles each. The start will be at Milwaukee, thence to Waukegan, and from Waukegan over the familiar Libertyville course, finishing at Grant's monument in Lincoln Park.

"PEGGY," MAINE MASCOT, DEAD

Pug Dog Which Survived the Explosion at Havana Meets Inglorious Death Near Boston.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—"Peggy," the pug dog mascot of the Maine, which survived the blowing up of the battleship, is dead. It came to an inglorious end in a sewer in Chelsea today.

Last summer Captain Sigsbee gave the dog to Commander J. I. Wynn, U. S. N.

Today, while out at play, it either jumped or fell down a catch basin on Addison street, and although efforts were at once made at rescue it was smothered before it could be gotten out.

DELAY TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Operators on New Haven Road Waiting for President of Union Before Acting.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 9.—The proposed strike of the telegraphers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company is awaiting the arrival of President W. V. Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who will make a final effort to avert a strike, and, failing, will order a strike, in which all of the 800 operators will participate. The men claim that their pay is below what they can earn; that they are made to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day and made to do work not expected of operators.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR IS BEATEN.

Thomas Houston Breaks Out of a Saloon and Is Drubbed by a Private Watchman.

Thomas Houston, a shipping clerk, broke the plateglass door of Gus Riel's saloon Franklin street and Jackson boulevard, at 11 o'clock last night in order to get out. Private Watchman T. J. Gleason, who took him for a burglar, caught him and gave him a sound drubbing before explanations could be made. Houston said he fell asleep in the saloon and was locked in. He was locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

WIFE KILLS HUSBAND AND CHILD

Mrs. Edward Eckinger, Living Near Canton, O., Shoots Them Both and Commits Suicide.

Canton, O., Aug. 9.—Edward Eckinger, his wife, and their 3-year-old daughter were today discovered dead in the Eckinger home, three miles from here.

Mrs. Eckinger had evidently first shot her husband and daughter, then killed herself.

Eckinger was 25 years of age and a farm laborer. Lately he has been drinking quite heavily and frequent quarrels took place between him and his wife. The couple had agreed to separate today.

CARRANZA LETTER CASE FAILS.

George F. Bell, Who Says He Stole It, Discharged by Magistrate in Montreal Court.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 9.—George F. Bell, the man who claims he stole the celebrated Carranza letter, was discharged today by Magistrate Le Fontaine on the ground that the prosecution had not proven in the first place that a letter was stolen, and in the second place that Bell had stolen any letter.

Declares Coughlin Bonds Forfeited.

The forfeiture of the bonds of Daniel Coughlin, for $15,000, and William H. Armstrong, for $5,000, was made absolute in Judge Waterman's court yesterday, making the property scheduled by William F. Mahoney and Michael McNarama, as bondsmen, subject to sale. This is the final judgment of the court. Attorneys Donahoe and Hartnett, counsel for Coughlin and Armstrong, filed a demurrer in each case. Argument on the demurrer will be heard by Judge Waterman tomorrow.

McCunes Convicted of Forgery.

William McCune and Mary McCune, his wife, were yesterday convicted before Judge Waterman on a charge of forgery. The jury fixed their punishment in the penitentiary. The McCunes forged the names of Mathias Kohl and Maggie Kohl to a mortgage and thereby obtained a loan of $50 from Joseph Weil. Mrs. McCune has an infant, and an effort will be made to save her from prison.

New Bank at Charlotte, Mich.

Charlotte, Mich., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Articles were filed today incorporating the Easton County Savings Bank of this city. The capital stock is $50,000, held by local capitalists. The officers are: President, E. T. Church; Vice President, A. D. Baughman; cashier, H. K. Jennings. Directors, Homer G. Barber, Edwin N. Ely, A. D. Baughman, E. T. Church, and H. K. Jennings.

Normal Trustees at Aledo, Ill.

Aledo, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The trustees of the Western Illinois Normal School, which is to be established in that part of the military tract lying west of the fourth principal meridian, came here today, accompanied by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Alfred Bayliss, ex-officio member of the board.

Sherwood's Candidacy Indorsed.

Toledo, O., Aug. 9.—Contrary to expectation the Democratic convention today indorsed General T. R. Sherwood as a candidate for Governor. It is believed that if General Sherwood is not successful the majority of the delegates will go to Colonel Kilbourne.

Children's photos, 15 best cabinets, platinum finish, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

FIGHT YAQUIS AT MEDANO

MEXICAN TROOPS HAVE ANOTHER ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS.

Wife of Captain of Sloop Alondra Is Beaten by Captors and Then Allowed to Escape—Says Rebels Have Both Infantry and Cavalry—General Torres' Wound Only Slight—Regiments Being Rapidly Sent to the Front.

City of Mexico, Mex., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The State troops have had another encounter with the Yaquis near Medano, defeating them with a loss of several killed. The State troops did not lose a man, but Lieutenant Francisco Calles died from sunstroke during the forced march made to overtake the Indians.

Further details have been received of the attack on the sloops Alondra and Luisa near Medano, when young Aurelio Paredes was killed. The Indians captured the wife of the Captain of the Alondra and two boys, and took them off with them. At their first camp they tied up and flogged the woman to try to get information of the forces and number of men at Medano, and then turned all three loose in the brush. The woman says the insurgents have infantry and cavalry, but she could not say what their number was.

The wound of General Torres, received in that combat, is a slight one and he is progressing rapidly towards recovery.

The Indians have retired from Bacum and are supposed to be in force near Vicam. The death of Juan Maldonado or Tetabiate has been confirmed, Captain Loreto Villa having seen his body.

Don Carlos Hale, before reported dead, is well and sound, having escaped from the Yaquis. The Seventeenth Infantry is in the field, and it is reported that troops have been ordered up from Chihuahua. The Sixteenth Infantry will go from the federal capital to San Blas, to be thence brought to Guaymas by the transport Oaxaca.

The Indians will be shortly attacked near Vicam. Sunday night half a battery of field guns of fourteen cannon in all and 500 Mauser rifles arrived at Guaymas from Chihauhua and will be sent to arm the troops at the front.

Durango, Mexico, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Manuel Lopez Serano, a constructor in the service of the Federal Telegraph company, who just reached this city from the Yaqui Indian country, says:

"There is hardly a place that cannot be reached by Mexican troops and mountain artillery. If the Yaquis fight in a body they will easily be defeated. If they break into smaller bands they may cause the government troops much annoyance, but their ultimate extermination or subjugation is certain."

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:07 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW — BAD CHICAGO AVE. — BAD 14TH ST. — BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Thursday, Aug. 10.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York: close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Campania.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:30 a. m., 4:30 and 8 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close, 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Sunday until 12:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, Cuba, per steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 14, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 20, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa—Fair, continued warm Thursday and Friday, fresh southerly winds.

For Indiana—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, except thunder-storms and warmer Thursday in southeastern portion, fresh southerly winds.

For Upper and Lower Michigan—Showers and thunder-storms and warmer Thursday. Friday probably fair, fresh to brisk east to south winds.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, with high temperature, fresh east to south winds.

For Minnesota—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Thursday in extreme northeast portion, cooler Friday in western portion, fresh east to south winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 9, 8 p. m.	Barometer.	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.76	96	100	S.				Clear
Albany	29.96	70	78	S.E.				Clo'dy
Alpena	29.80	82	86	S.E.			.20	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.74	86	94	S.				Clear
Amarillo	29.74	86	94	S.				Fair
Battleford	29.46	68	70	Calm			.04	Fair
Bismarck	29.72	72	88	S.				Clear
Buffalo	29.86	70	78	N.E.				Clear
Boston	30.00	64	74	S.E.				Fair
Cairo	29.80	82	94	S.				Fair
Calgary		60	70	W.			.02	Fair
Charlotte	29.80	72	76	N.E.				Fair
Cheyenne	29.78	76	92	S.				Fair
Chicago	29.72	80	82	S.W.			Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	29.88	80	84	W.			Tr.	Rain
Cleveland	29.82	76	80	S.				Fair
Concordia	29.96	88	98	S.E.				Fair
Davenport	29.74	74	84	S.E.			.84	Clear
Denver	29.74	64	88	S.				Clear
Des Moines	29.70	88	92	S.W.				Fair
Detroit	29.76	70	76	S.W.				Fair
Dodge	29.68	92	100	N.E.				Fair
Dubuque	29.64	88	90	W.				Clear
Duluth	29.72	70	70	N.E.			Tr.	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.82	84	86	W.				Clear
Galveston	29.92	84	86	S.				Clear
Grand Haven	29.68	70	80	S.E.			Tr.	Clear
Green Bay	29.66	72	80	N.E.				Fair
Havre	29.80	74	84	S.W.				Fair
Helena	29.82	66	70	N.W.				Clo'dy
Huron	29.84	70	76	N.W.				Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.82	82	94	S.W.			1.52	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.90	80	92	N.			Tr.	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.78	86	92	S.			.04	Clo'dy
Lander	29.86	68	78	S.			.02	Fair
Little Rock	29.82	92	100	S.E.				Clear
Los Angeles	29.92	72	76	W.				Clear
Marquette	29.68	66	72	N.W.				Clo'dy
Memphis	29.84	92	94	S.W.				Clear
Medicine Hat	29.66	74	86	S.				Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.48	76	84	S.				Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.86	90	96	N.W.				Clo'dy
Montreal	29.94	70	80	N.				Clo'dy
Nashville	29.86	78	90	W.				Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.90	78	90	S.W.			.14	Clear
New York City	29.96	70	80	S.				Clear
Norfolk	29.98	74	84	S.				Clear
North Platte	29.80	78	94	S.W.				Clear
Oklahoma	29.72	92	96	S.				Clear
Omaha	29.74	88	94	S.				Clo'dy
Oswego	29.94	68	74	S.E.				Fair
Palestine	29.94	90	94	S.				Fair
Parkersburg	29.86	78	88	S.W.				Fair
Philadelphia	29.96	72	82	S.				Clear
Pittsburg	29.82	80	84	N.W.				Clear
Pueblo	29.74	80	92	W.				Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.42	72	76	W.				Clear
Rapid City	29.88	68	80	S.E.				Fair
San Francisco	30.02	54	66	W.				Clear
St. Louis	29.76	84	92	S.			.04	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.72	74	82	S.W.				Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	80	92	S.W.			Tr.	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.80	56	64	N.			.48	Rain
Springfield, Ill.	29.78	82	94	S.W.			.02	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	29.74	92	96	S.				Clear
Vicksburg	29.84	88	94	S.				Fair
Washington	29.94	74	84	S.E.				Clo'dy
White River	29.90	68	90	S.E.			.24	Rain
Williston	29.58	78	82	W.				Clear
Winnipeg	29.60	74	82	S.				Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—7 a. m., 72 degrees above zero; 8 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 82; 11 a. m., 78; 12 m., 76; 1 p. m., 79; 2 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 80. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.27.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Thomas Reardon, Maude Capper	26—27
John Bessa, Ida Hansen	21—21
Richard Smith, Anne Spangler	22—20
David C. Hughes, Eunice Eddy	61—64
Michael C. Ward, Lizzie McWayne	21—20
David Donovan, Margaret Carrol	24—20
William Jones, Mary Johnson	21—20
Johnnie Pelt, Melie Smith	19—19
Aolis Votcka, Anni Fodlesak	27—25

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for AUGUST *the* GREAT FICTION NUMBER
is the best one ever published

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"The ill

The Tribune.

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Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

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Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
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Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25

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DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 49 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1899.

Not a Casus Belli.

Some of the anglophobe Paris editors may shriek because one of the crew of a French fishing smack has been killed by a shot from a British torpedo boat. But if the facts have been reported correctly the affair is not one that will call for demands for explanation or reparation on the part of the French government. The French boat was fishing too near the English coast in forbidden waters. When a blank shot was fired it did not heave to, but sought to escape. Then another shot was fired in earnest, which disabled the vessel and killed the helmsman. Had a British boat behaved in the same way in French waters it would have been fired on, but the aim might not have been so accurate and the consequences so serious. Generally when policemen on sea or land fire at runaway burglars or boats they display bad marksmanship. Perhaps it was only by accident that the English torpedo boat fired a shot which hit the mark and the commander of that boat may half regret his success.

Canada to Utilize Niagara.

Canadians, following the example of the Cataract Power company on the American side of Niagara Falls, are also preparing to utilize the tremendous force of Niagara. The new Canadian company proposes to develop 100,000 horse power, the site of the works, which involves an expenditure of from two to three million dollars, being opposite the monastery at the falls. Professor Forbes, who has recently been in Egypt, where he drew up plans for developing the power of the second cataract of the Nile, has been making a study of Niagara for similar purposes at the request of the British government. Toronto is already planning to run its street cars by power from the great falls, and the completion of the enterprise will doubtless be followed on the Canadian, as upon the American side, by the establishing of manufacturing and other enterprises. When the Canadians also hitch on to Niagara the giant will be in harness and will lightly and easily perform tasks that in an earlier age of the world were dreamed of only by the authors of the Arabian Nights tales.

Values in the Business District.

The real estate valuations in the business district are higher than those of last year. They are not as high, as a rule, as those reported by the Swift commission. That is an indication that the Assessors have done their work fairly well. The valuations of that commission were altogether too high in most cases. The figures represented what owners would like to get for their property rather than what it would sell for if put on the market. If the Assessors had adopted the inflated estimates of the commission the property-owners would have had just cause for complaint. Too large a percentage of the income from their holdings would have been swallowed up in the payment of taxes. It is quite likely that there will be inequalities in this year's real estate assessment, even after the Board of Review is through with it, but there will not be another general assessment until four years hence. Between now and the time when that next real estate assessment is made the boards of assessment and review will be revising and correcting this year's work. Whatever inequalities there are in it may be corrected in 1900 or 1901, and thus substantial uniformity be secured. A just real estate assessment is possible when enough time is given to the work.

Mobbing and Some Mormon Missionaries.

The Mormon Elders who are preaching in Tennessee and Kentucky the faith as it was delivered to Joe Smith are having a hard time of it. They are being persecuted on account of their missionary zeal. Mobs catch them and punish them with stripes. Ropes are put around their necks and they are threatened with hanging. It does not appear that they are teaching polygamy or trying to lure wives away from their husbands. They are simply endeavoring to do what they have a right to do—make converts to that absurd religion called Mormonism. It is a little singular that while so many persons, including men as prominent as President Eliot and William J. Byran, are making such a todo about the "violated rights" of the Filipinos they do not lift up their voices in behalf of these American citizens who are being persecuted for their religious activity. The constitutions of Kentucky and Tennessee, like those of other American States, declare that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed. That guarantee avails the Mormons nothing. Mr. Bryan is going to Kentucky presently to make speeches for Goebel, in which he will denounce the general government for its treatment of the Filipinos. He might with propriety denounce at the same time the Kentuckians who have been persecuting the Mormon saints.

Professor Von Holst's Misfortune.

Professor Von Holst made an honest personal property return. Then he discovered that honesty is not the best policy where assessment returns are concerned. For he has found out to his sorrow that if his declaration stands he "will be taxed not only ten, but twenty times as high as many hundreds, if not thousands, who are notoriously, if not demonstrably, in much more affluent circumstances." Therefore he has asked the board for permission to scale down his return so he may escape paying more than his just share of taxes of the men in Chicago who own far more personal property than Professor Von Holst does and yet hand in smaller schedules. Many may own stocks in Illinois corporations the tax on which is paid by the corporations. They may own national bank stock the tax on which is paid through the bank. But after making allowance for this, and for the further fact that their gowns and furniture are not worth—will not sell for—a tenth of what they cost, Professor Von Holst's complaint is well founded. Others, who should pay heavier personal property taxes than he does, are going to pay lower taxes. He is to be punished for his honesty. Next year, taught by experience, he will make a less ambitious return, and so will others who have been as indiscreet this year as he has been. Until most men become honest the taxation of personal property will be tainted, to some extent, with inequality and injustice. It is impossible for Assessors and Boards of Review to make accurate valuations when they have not the aid of the property-owners, and which few of them give. Therefore the men who make fair returns will always be the victims of their own honesty.

THE LYNCHING AT TALLULAH.

The State department has received a copy of the report made by the secretary of the Italian Embassy of his investigation of the lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah, La. Assuming that the secretary's report is correct, the case is not quite as bad a one as that of 1890, which led to a temporary suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Italy and the United States. Of the Italians lynched at New Orleans in that year some had been tried and acquitted. They were, however, still in prison—in the custody of the local authorities. Those authorities had been warned against the possibility of an outbreak, but took no precautions, and hence it was easy for the lynchers to break into the prison and get their victims. This indifference on the part of the authorities was one of the things complained of bitterly and with justice by the Italian government.

But the Tallulah affair is bad enough, even if, as the Governor of Louisiana alleges, it is shown that three of the five Italians who met violent deaths had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, and even if the row which ended in the lynching was started by one of the Italians. It is certain that at least two citizens of a foreign country have been unlawfully put to death and that the United States cannot shirk responsibility because a Louisiana mob did the killing.

There are two demands which the Italian government will make—the payment of indemnity to the families of the dead men and the prosecution and punishment of their murderers. There is no difficulty as to the first of these demands. Congress will make an adequate appropriation in due time. Compliance with the other demand is another matter. There is no law under which these Louisiana lynchers can be brought to trial in a United States court. If they are prosecuted it must be by the State authorities. Whatever the Louisiana authorities may promise to do, it may be assumed that they will do nothing. Punishment will not be inflicted on these lynchers even though white men were their victims.

President Harrison was not ignorant of the little dependence to be placed on State officers. Therefore, in his message to Congress in December, 1891, he called attention to the fact that federal officers and courts have no power to intervene for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayer. So he suggested that it would be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. The Congress to which President Harrison addressed himself took no action in the premises, nor has any subsequent Congress done so. If the matter was considered at all, certain difficulties may have suggested themselves.

Whoever is tried in a United States court is entitled to "an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." Louisianians tried in a United States court for lynching foreign citizens must have their cases passed on by a jury of Louisianians, and that jury will be about as certain to render a verdict of not guilty as a jury impaneled in a State court. The difficulty about bringing lynchers to justice does not lie in the fact that they are not amenable to federal jurisdiction, but to the fact that these lynchings are sustained, as a rule, by local public sentiment.

So there does not seem to be any way in which the second demand of the Italian government can be complied with unless the constitution is so amended as to provide that a citizen of Louisiana accused of murdering a foreigner may be tried in Illinois or New York—where a really impartial jury could be secured—instead of in Louisiana. No such amendment could receive the support of the necessary number of States. In conclusion, it should be said that Louisiana is the only State where foreign citizens—with the exception of Chinamen—are lynched. That State is the black sheep in the flock.

THE BALTIC-BLACK SEA CANAL.

By commencing the construction of the Siberian railway Russia is committed, for the present at least, to a peace policy. That work is expensive and will not be immediately remunerative. Like the Union Pacific roads, it is built in advance of settlement. It will create business, but not for some years. With the drain on Russian resources which the construction of the road entails, the Russian government is naturally averse to war. But when that railway is completed its military position in Asia will be strengthened enormously.

Russia is engaged in another great undertaking which cannot be completed for nine or ten years, but which when finished will be of peculiar value from a commercial and a military point of view. It will strengthen Russia on the west as the Siberian railway will on the east. This other undertaking is a canal drawing twenty-eight feet of water connecting the Baltic and the Black Seas. The estimated cost is 100 million dollars. The more Russia has to spend on the army the less easy will it be to get funds for this proposed canal. It is not difficult to see why the Czar should favor a disarmament policy, so as to enable him the more speedily to complete public works which will be of the greatest military value. When this canal is done his Baltic fleet can be transferred to the Black Sea if desired without having to circumnavigate Europe. This canal will help Russia as a Nicaragua canal will help the United States.

This new waterway will extend for 994 miles from Dunamunde in the Gulf of Riga to Kherson on the estuary of the Dnieper. The canal will follow the course of the Duna or Dwina, which will have to be deepened considerably, until a ridge of low hills is reached, which forms the watershed for the streams flowing into the Baltic and the Black Seas. The canal will then follow the Beresina to its junction with the Dnieper, which river will be utilized for the remainder of its course, the last 200 miles of which will need little if any improving. Some difficult engineering problems will be encountered at different points, but there is none that is insuperable.

There is already a shallow canal which connects the Duna and the Dnieper. It has all the traffic it can carry. Furthermore, its usefulness is lessened by the fact that there are forty miles of rapids in the Dnieper. These rapids form one of the problems the engineers of the proposed canal will have to deal with. When completed there will be an enormous quantity of heavy freight for it to carry, so that it can be expected to pay expenses from the outset. It will traverse productive provinces and connect thriving cities and towns. The rye of northern and wheat of southern Russia, salt, iron, petroleum, and other bulky products will be transported at greatly reduced expense.

Kherson is on the estuary of the Dnieper, which can be fortified so as to defy attack. Near that city are the large naval docks of Nikolaief. When this proposed canal is completed and the Baltic fleet can be transferred within Russian territory to the Black Sea, Russia will be the master of that body of water. That transfer could be made before the other powers of Europe knew what was going on. This canal will be, therefore, a constant menace to Constantinople.

Canada's Mental Transcontinental Railway.

The usual remark of Americans passing through the rural regions of the Dominion is that "Canada is fifty years behind the times." In some respects, however, Canada is not only up to the times but is considerably in advance of them. This is especially true as respects the government's wise policy in the development of its territory by railroads and canals. It is only thirteen years since the first Canadian Pacific railroad train crossed the continent, and already another transcontinental road far to the north of the Canadian Pacific is not only planned but partly built. The Canada Northern or Dauphin railway, as it is called, begins at Portage, west of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, in the La Prairie country, and is already built into the Swan River region, and a subsidy recently granted insures its extension to Prince Albert in the fertile Saskatchewan Valley. West from Prince Albert the proposed road passes through Edmonton, one of the starting places for the Klondike, and a subsidy has also been granted for a distance fifty miles west of that point. The road will cross the Rockies at Yellowhead Pass and then follow the valley of the Upper Fraser through the rich mineral district of Cariboo and reach the Pacific at Fort Simpson, which possesses a magnificent natural harbor. Eastward from Portage the road will have the Manitoba and Southwestern and also the Ontario and Rainy River railways as its outlet to the great lakes. East of the lakes the plans of the syndicate are not known, but doubtless some way of reaching Montreal or Quebec will be discovered.

THE WORTHY SCHOOL CASE.

Possibly Judge Haney was too severe in his wholesale rebuke of the officers of the John Worthy School when he characterized them as "brutal, cruel, and unfit for the positions they hold." If Lyons, the guard who was held to the grand jury for assaulting the boy, Stewart, inflicted the bruises as charged, he deserves to be dismissed from his position. Superintendent Sloan's assertion that the boy inflicted the injuries upon himself is nonsensical. Nevertheless, Judge Haney will probably find that there are two sides to the case. Boys in reformatory institutions are not always models of truthfulness, and the record of this particular boy is not such as to justify a Judge in accepting his story at its face value. He was committed to the school because his parents despaired of managing him. Youths of that stamp have a way of doing exasperating things, and it is not safe to condemn the entire management of an institution on the testimony of one such boy.

On the other hand, it is undeniable that the general tendency in reformatory institutions is toward excessive severity and brutality. There are usually some incorrigibles who are impervious to any influence except that of physical punishment or dark cells. The daily irritation of contact with such subjects has a hardening effect on the guards, and the methods of punishment almost invariably degenerate into harshness and cruelty if the management is not checked by outside authority. This will probably explain the John Worthy School case. It is not necessary to conclude either that the boy is an innocent cherub or that the guard is a deliberate ruffian. The boy in all probability deserved punishment, for he partly admits having thrown a block of wood at another boy. The guard certainly deserves to be brought up with a short turn for the brutal nature of his assault on the boy. As Judge Haney says, he is unfit to be in such an institution.

It is only by the salutary punishment of brutalities of this sort that the general tendency toward cruelty in corrective institutions can be checked. The task of controlling unruly boys is not an easy one, but, no matter what may be the provocation, no guard is justified in inflicting bruises such as young Stewart has on his body. Superintendent Sloan made his error in defending the guard's brutality or in trying to hide it under a flimsy and incredible story. Judge Haney's rebuke, if made somewhat less sweeping, is deserved and salutary.

A PERFECTLY HAPPY LIFE.

"Uncle" Russell Sage reached his eighty-third birthday a few days ago and considered the occasion of sufficient importance to express his views about life to the public. From Mr. Sage's own standpoint this should possess much interest because he looks upon his life as a complete success—a conclusion at which not many mortals arrive. He says, "Everything I have tried for I have got. All my ideals I have realized. I am perfectly satisfied."

In reviewing his retrospect Mr. Sage frankly stated that he cares little for literature, art, the drama, traveling, culture, or his friends. He acknowledged, however, he is fond of his two colts and two kittens. All that he has cared for is money and all that he cares for money is the accumulation of it. He cares nothing for what it will buy, the pleasure it might give, or the good it might do. The increment of money alone is his passion. His money is counted in the millions. The only regret he expressed was that years ago he had sued a railroad corporation for a horse of his which had been killed upon its tracks, and he had never been able to collect the $200 for which he brought suit.

From the Sage point of view his life has been a success. It may be a narrow and low point of view, but after all this hoarder of money must have been happy. To succeed in what one loves to do is the highest happiness, and if all the avenues that lead to the niceties, amenities, and refinements of life are closed to him, that is his misfortune not his fault. As he knows nothing about them, his ignorance is bliss and it can not make him unhappy. The making of money is his passion and he has a genius for the exercise of greed. It is conceivable, therefore, that there never was a happier man than Russell Sage.

To make this conception possible, however, one condition must be assumed. It must be taken for granted he is a man without a conscience. He has made his huge pile of money largely by squeezing other people, taking advantage of their misfortune or their weakness, and using methods of accumulation which men with lively and well working consciences do not like to practice. If he is a man with a conscience he is not so happy a man as he claims to be, but the fact that he has piled up such vast wealth and that he has realized his ideal indicates that his inward monitor long ago abdicated. This being the case, it is easy to understand why Mr. Sage may be the happiest man in America.

The Way to Make a Statement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made a statement regarding that interview in which he said that for various reasons he did not intend to come to Chicago. The Premier told the Dominion House of Commons that he had not published the interview in question and hence should take no notice of it, and that when he had anything to say to the public he said it directly and not through any other party. He said further that Mr. Fitzpatrick had put words in his mouth for which he did not hold himself responsible. Whether the words put in his mouth are the ones which have excited so much comment he did not say. The Premier added that he had received no invitation as yet from the Chicago authorities, but that when the invitation came he should treat it with the courtesy due it. This is a model explanation, because it neither affirms nor denies anything. Nobody can tell from it whether Sir Wilfrid did or did not tell Mr. Fitzpatrick that he was not coming to Chicago because of the hostile tone of the American press. If in talking over with Mr. Fitzpatrick the question of coming here the Premier had been as guarded and non-committal in his language as when addressing the House of Commons he would have escaped much criticism. But whatever Sir Wilfrid may have said to Mr. Fitzpatrick, it is to be hoped he will accept the Chicago invitation and be here next October. He will not regret coming.

HASTY MARRIAGE OF DIVORCEES.

John Bentz of Covington, Ky., has just furnished a new and peculiar illustration of the adage about marrying in haste to repent at leisure. On Aug. 2 he obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, and two days later he married another woman. His indecent haste aroused the indignation of Judge Tarvin, who had granted the decree, and the Judge immediately called the case again in open court and set aside the former judgment. For the present Mr. Bentz finds himself possessed of one wife too many, and nobody will have any great amount of sympathy for him in his predicament.

Whether Judge Tarvin's action in thus remanding the case will stand or not, he is justified in his indignation that his court should be used as Bentz used it, "evincing an utter disregard of the obligations and sacredness of the marriage relations." The man's indecent haste to marry another woman is proof presumptive that this was his prime motive for seeking a divorce, and the charges against the first wife will bear further investigation. It would be well if all divorce courts followed the example of the Kentucky Judge in cases of this kind. The recent example of this sort of thing in the so-called high life of New York is a flagrant instance in point. True, in this case it was Mr. Sloan who obtained the divorce and Mrs. Sloan who immediately married Mr. Belmont in defiance of the court's prohibition. If the divorce court had adopted the course of the Kentucky Judge the punishment would have fallen on the presumptively innocent man as well as on the guilty woman. But this shameless haste of divorcees to marry again is a growing disgrace and should be checked by every reasonable means.

In the words of Hamlet to his mother, let these people assume a virtue if they have it not. There ought to be some means to compel them to put on the semblance of decency to the extent of waiting a few weeks before taking the sacred vows with another person. The moral sense of the nation revolts at seeing the divorce court's "funeral baked meats coldly furnish forth the marriage table."

Diamond Field of the Great Lakes.

It will be a surprise to many people to learn that there is an indisputable diamond field of the great lakes. This region, according to Professor William H. Hobbs of the Madison University, is about 600 miles in length by 200 miles in width with its longer axis trending almost exactly northwest and southeast, and it embraces in all eight localities in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota, where diamonds have been found. Professor Hobbs, in a recent number of the Journal of Geology, has an interesting paper giving an account of the different discoveries of diamonds in this region to date, and says that seventeen well identified diamonds, varying in weight from one-half karat to more than twenty-one karats, have been discovered in the great lakes district. He adds: "If it were possible to visit all the homes in the lake region I have no doubt that many diamonds would be found in the little collection of pebbles and local curios which accumulate on the clock shelves of country farm-houses." Of the eight localities in which diamonds have been found six, embracing a territory of 200 square miles, have for their center the City of Milwaukee, and one of the largest of the seventeen stones discovered was found while digging a well at Waukesha in 1876. This stone, which weighed fifteen karats, was formerly in the possession of Colonel S. H. Boynton, a jeweler of this city, but was purchased by Tiffany of New York, and is still uncut in their collection. The gems are usually found in the gravel of creek or river beds, and all excepting those found at Plum Creek, Wis., have been obtained from the deposits of glacial drift. One found in 1897 by two children in Milford, Clermont County, O., is described as "a diamond of purest water weighing six karats." It is now owned by a Cincinnati jeweler. The publication of Professor Hobbs' report will probably cause farmers and others in the lake region to examine collections of pebbles and put money in their pockets.

AMERICAN STEEL IN ENGLAND.

In the complaint of the British journals that the shipbuilders of the Clyde are buying American steel is found one of the most remarkable indications of the industrial supremacy of the United States. Not only have American manufacturers of steel been able to wrest trade from the British in the latter's own colonies, but at home in their own country they have proved formidable rivals to the Britons. American steel is bought because it is quite as good if not better than that made in England, and also because it can be imported at a cost sometimes slightly less than that of steel of native manufacture.

The production of steel has been said to be the measure of the civilization of a country. If that be a safe criterion the United States leads in civilization. Fifty years ago the steel production of the United States was insignificant. Today the United States leads all countries in this branch of effort. The steel production of the United States is more than one-third the total production of the world, being 7,289,000 tons in a total of 20,407,000. Great Britain, once a rival, has been left far behind, with a product not quite two-thirds as great as that of the United States.

At first the increased American production was hardly sufficient to supply the home market, but as the production increased and the price became lowered by improved methods of manufacture the United States has been able to enter the markets of the world, and now threatens almost to monopolize them in course of time.

THEN there is also the Altgeld face.

THIS is a year of prosperity and mosquitoes.

SOMETIMES you will find the tax-dodger is in a corner.

IF Aguinaldo merely walks in his sleep it ought to rest him.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS says he feels like Rip Van Winkle. This, again, looks like sympathy for the Dutch.

It may be observed, likewise, that Captain Dreyfus is becoming a rather expensive breakfast dish, but the American people seem to want him.

THE saddles of the Staten Island golf links who struck for more pay certainly had the game in their own hands.

IT is General Otis' opinion, presumably, as to the rainy season in the Philippines, that there will not be much of a shower.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Barely Possible.

"What's that? Bigrich has renounced his American citizenship and become an Englishman? What did he do that for?"

"I don't know. Maybe he thought he had to do it if he wanted to marry some nice American girl."

Neptune Not Exempt.

Old Ocean has its troubles
With strikers, in a way,
And, spite of all its blustering,
Gets tide up every day.

Dead Sure Thing.

"What are you going to have in the way of a novelty when you reopen your theater in the fall?"

"Something you newspaper critics can't roast."

"What is it?"

"A tank of real boiled water."

Says Old Hunks.

Some girls are like the apricot.
They aim beyond their reach.
One who is merely born a plum
Can never be a peach.

Victim of Overconfidence.

"This bill isn't what I had a right to expect," grumbled the man who had stepped up to the cashier's window at the gas company's office.

"Two dollars, hey?" said the cashier, glancing at the bill. "That doesn't seem so very exorbitant. What was it the month before?"

"Four dollars."

"You didn't kick on that, did you?"

"No."

"Why is this so much smaller?"

"The house was shut up half the month."

"Then what are you complaining about? Isn't $2 about right?"

"Yes, but, blame it, I made a bet of $5 the other day that the bill would be as big as usual!"

Awful Possibility.

"Anyway, there are no babies being named Atkinson."

"You don't know. You haven't heard from the Philippines."

Used to It.

Photographer—"Yes, I can take your picture, but it's a dark day, and it will require a considerable exposure."

Seaside Belle—"O, I don't mind that."

Ward Heeler's Standard.

"You may laugh at the idea of an honest voter, but there is such a thing."

"Well, what's your idea of one?"

"An honest voter is a man who won't sell out to the other fellows when you've bought him fairly."

PERSONALS.

N. H. Brown, a London editor, has made nine journeys around the world.

King Menelek of Abyssinia has sent two zebras as a present to Emperor Nicholas.

John Philip Sousa, the band leader, is taking boxing lessons to reduce his weight.

Marcus Daly, the copper king, is to take a trip to the Philippines in a new yacht now building for him in San Francisco.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is said to be worth about $4,000,000, and her income is set down as being close upon $2,500 a day.

The Prince of Montenegro writes verse and is his own poet laureate, penning a few lines on every occasion of importance.

Max Beerbohm is engaged to Miss Grace Conover, the daughter of a former attaché of the American legation at Madrid.

General de Gallifet is described by a friend as being so completely the type of a soldier that his only reason for living is to risk his life.

Boston's largest landowner is Archbishop Williams, who holds in his name real estate valued at $7,000,000 belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

"Men Wanted" signs are seen throughout the land. This is different from the panicky times of 1892-'96.—Canton Repository.

Great hardships prevail in the West. The farmers cannot secure enough hands to gather their big crops.—Baltimore Herald.

Jobs are chasing idle men so persistently that the professional tramp is having an unpleasant season.—Kansas City Journal.

Those men who are now talking about the army of the unemployed are three years behind the times.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

With wages going up and interest rates going down labor appears to be scoring at least a temporary advantage over capital.—Sioux City Journal.

The fall trade of the country promises to be unprecedented. Good crops and good business conditions will make every line of business hum.—Toledo Blade.

The idle mendicant, the labor agitator, and the cheap money demagogue have had their vocations ended by the industrial prosperity now enjoyed by the people of the republic.—Philadelphia Times.

Politics in the South.

A newspaper of fifty years ago sets forth in its news columns these election returns, which are of interest by contrast with the returns from the same quarter today: Louisiana. In the First Congressional district the majority for La Sere, Democrat, is a little over 1,000. In the Second, Thibodeaux, Whig, is reelected by more than 700. In the Third, Harmonson, Democrat, has 310 majority, while the Fourth is running close. In the Legislature thirty Whigs to twenty-nine Democrats are ascertained to be chosen." Returns in the same paper from Georgia show a Whig majority of three in the upper and of four in the lower branch of the State Legislature. In Mississippi a Whig is elected by about 1,000 majority. How queer these things sound now! Before the war the people of the South divided their support between the two great parties just as it is natural for people to do everywhere. Now the extreme South is absolutely solid at the polls; whatever of little differences, personal or otherwise, may crop out, are all settled at the primaries, where attendance can be regulated as at a private club. At the polls the white race stands solidly against the black. This is one of the results of the race feeling applied to the Republican form of government.—Boston Transcript.

Which Wins?

"I," said one candidate, smiting his breast in conscious rectitude, "shall manage my office in the interests of rich and poor alike."

"I," shouted the other candidate for the same job, "am going to run things so the poor man will get the best of it."

Can there be any doubt as to which one, in our age of perfect adherence to abstract justice, received the overwhelming majority?—Indianapolis Journal.

He Knew.

He stole a kiss from her, and then
"I like your cheek!" cried she.
"I'm sure that I like yours," he said,
"But I prefer your lips instead."
He'd tried them both, you see.
—Philadelphia Record.

The Deadly Horse.

There were in France during May 456 accidents (of which thirty-five resulted in the death of the victims) directly attributable to horses. If these figures had referred to the autocar what an outcry there would have been!—The Autocar.

An Explanation.

I was not arrested for whipping my wife, but for throwing a keg of beer at her. The reason for my doing so will be published later.
JOHN P. THORNBER.
—Nauvoo Independent.

Safe Prediction.

Doubtless at the end of another week there will be people who will be surprised that Secretary Root has not yet put an end to the war in the Philippines.—Peoria Herald.

Above Human Power.

Probably nobody ever paid a doctor bill without kicking.—Washington Democrat.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

THIRTY YEARS LOST EVERY WEEK.—What is only a trifling nuisance in a country town may become a matter of importance in a great city, because so many more people are affected. Take the time lost daily in Chicago in waiting for bridges over the river to close. It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 people cross these bridges every day, and that once a week, on an average, each of them finds a bridge open and is delayed five or six minutes. In the aggregate the total time lost weekly in this way would amount to 6,000,000 minutes, or about 10,000 working days of ten hours each. If time is money and the time of the million men and women who are delayed daily is valued at twenty cents an hour on the average, the total money loss each week is $20,000. In a similar way other things, small in themselves, cause great losses. Half a dozen times each day, for instance, an overloaded team stalls on the approach to the Rush street bridge. Each time a hundred or more people are delayed for a few minutes. Taken together the time lost in this way would reach an alarming figure.

Cost $20,000 a Week.

WHY IT WAS ADDRESSED "CHICAGO HILL."—The other day a letter came to the Chicago postoffice addressed to "John Brown, Pearson street, Chicago Hill." The puzzle editor at the postoffice had no trouble in making out that "Chicago Hill" meant "Chicago, Ill.," but he was anxious to know how it happened. He discovered that the letter came from the mother of a young Englishman, who had run away from his home in London and come to this city. Finally the runaway repented sufficiently to write to his father, giving his address in Chicago. The mother heard the letter read, and then asked the good old cockney father to repeat the address. "Pearson street, Chicago Hill," the old man said, and so the letter was sent.

NEW BULLETS FOR THE ENGLISH NAVY.—With the effect of emphasizing its allegiance to the dumdum bullet the English authorities have just distributed to the army the new Mark IV. bullet, which carries the dumdum idea to the extreme. The dumdum is cut off at the top, so that there is no sharp penetrating surface and the bullet spreads after entering the body. The Mark IV. bullet has a concave end, which results in the lead spreading even more quickly than when the flat surface is used. Bullets similar to the Mark IV. are sometimes used in the far West, where they are known as "man-stoppers," because of the fact that a man hit by one of them is at once knocked flat on his back, so great is the force of impact.

Mark IV. Bullet, Used by the English Army.

HAVE FINE STATIONS BUT NO TRAINS.—The Town of Dundee, N. J., is in a peculiar condition. It boasts a fine railroad station, which cost $20,000, a station agent and ticket office, but absolutely no trains. Because the inhabitants of Dundee patronized the trains so poorly the powers that be have ordered that they shall run through the town without stopping. To a committee of business men who visited him the General Manager of the road said: "When the trains did stop all the people of Dundee ever did was to come down and look at them run through. They can do that now. I fail to see where they have any ground for complaint."

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH.—Although Chicago has not suffered from excessive heat this summer there are still some people who look with envious eyes on the weather reports from Alaska and the Hudson Bay region. They will find, however, that a much more cooling exercise is the study of conditions prevailing in the tropics. What, by way of contrast, could be more refreshing than a look at the thermometer in the hottest bit of country on the earth's surface? This hottest spot on earth is off the Persian Gulf, where the thermometer remained almost stationary for two months recently at 128 degrees above zero. Yet, even there, a number of Englishmen, to say nothing of the natives, manage to live and get considerable pleasure out of life.

The Persian Gulf.

OTOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN LONDON.—For the sake of clearness, it may be stated that the international otological congress, now in session in London, and before which a Chicago physician read a paper, is composed of physicians who make a specialty of diseases of the ear.

GROWING SQUASH LIFTS FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.—A most remarkable experiment, showing the great force exerted by growing vegetables, has just been completed at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Seeds of the mammoth yellow Chile squash were planted in a prop-

SQUASH LIFTING 5,000 POUNDS.

agating pit, on the top of which was placed an iron harness supporting a beam to which heavy weights were attached. In three months after planting the young vine had lifted a weight of 4,120 pounds, and a week later the amount was increased to an even 5,000 pounds. As is frequently demonstrated in a garden, a sprouting vine will lift an immense stone out of the way, but this is the first time elaborate experiments have been carried on with the idea of getting an exact measure of the force exerted.

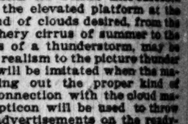
GERMAN DIPLOMAT GETS HIS REWARD.—The announcement that Count Munster, the German Ambassador to France, has been made a Prince as a recognition of his services at the peace conference is not surprising. Count Munster, who is over 80 years old, is closing a distinguished career, spent almost entirely in the service of the German empire. He is one of the few survivors of the group of statesmen to whom the creation of the empire is due. In 1866, when the King of Hanover declared against Prussia, Munster, then the grand master of the royal household, took sides with Bismarck. In 1873 he was sent to London as Ambassador, a post for which he was particularly fitted, being the husband of a noble English woman and speaking the language perfectly. In 1885 he was transferred to Paris, succeeding the present Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe.

Count Munster.

MAN WHO HELPED TO PREVENT WAR WITH ENGLAND.—Robert Buckell of Oxford, England, one of the few prominent Englishmen who stood by the North during the civil war, is now making his third visit to the United States. While most of the members of the British aristocracy were openly sympathising with the South, Buckell, together with John Bright and Dr. Newman Hall, went about the country making addresses and organizing societies in the interest of the federal cause. Altogether more than a million copies of one of Mr. Buckell's addresses were distributed. In 1893 he visited the United States for the first time, settling down in Indiana, where he lived for six years. During his stay in the Hoosier State he was a student of political methods, and when he returned to England he did much to introduce them in Parliamentary campaigns. That he understands politics is shown by the fact that he has been three times elected Lord Mayor of Oxford, while the university has given him the honorary degree of A. M.

Robert Buckell.

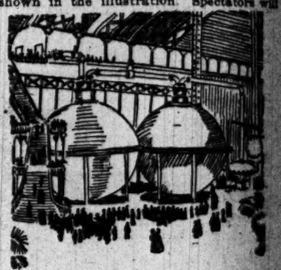
ANNIVERSARY OF GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.—Two hundred and twenty-four years ago yesterday the corner-stone of Greenwich Observatory, at Greenwich, England, was laid. From that time to the present the little building has been one of the centers of astronomical and maritime interest of the world. On every map the longitude is calculated east or west of the meridian of Greenwich, as well as east or west of the national observatory. At 1 o'clock, solar time, every day the time ball drops on the Greenwich Observatory, setting the time for the United Kingdom. The Naval Observatory of the United States at Washington fills a similar function in this country. Every day exactly at noon the ball above the dome of the observatory drops and at the instant the corrected time is flashed all over the country on the telegraph wires. In order to make this possible every operator employed by either of the big telegraph companies stops his work at 11:59 o'clock each day, in order to leave all the wires open for the transmission of the time.



Greenwich Observatory.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWNS.—The Queen of England has three crowns, though she rarely wears one. The state crown is kept in the Tower of London and has never been worn by the Queen since it was put on her head when she was crowned. Whenever she visits the House of Lords, however, it is borne before her on a cushion. It was made more than a hundred years ago and contains 1,273 diamonds, 277 pearls, sixteen sapphires, eleven emeralds, and four rubies. The crown used when her Majesty opened and prorogued Parliament is shown on some of the English coins. The crown most commonly used is a light shell of gold incrusted with 2,783 white diamonds and 169 rose brilliants.

TO MAKE CLOUDS AT PARIS.—Among the peculiar attractions at the Paris exposition will be a great machine for making clouds of all varieties at will. The machine will be in shape like the two big globes shown in the illustration. Spectators will be seated on the elevated platform at the rear. Any kind of clouds desired, from the light and feathery cirrus of summer to the heavy cumulus of a thunderstorm, may be made. To add realism to the picture thunder and lightning will be imitated when the machine is turning out the proper kind of product. In connection with the cloud machine a stereopticon will be used to throw pictures and advertisements on the ready-made clouds.



CLOUD MACHINE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

A study of French newspapers is essential to a knowledge of France. French newspapers come near to being good literature. There is no community of news in the French press. The obtaining of news is a go-as-you-please competition. This adds materially to the interest of each paper. After you have read ten, you can always buy an eleventh or twelfth and get more news. The whole news of the world is not brutally thrown at you at once, as in America. Paris journals say the Parisians do not care for news. They want gossip. Political rumors, lending themselves to distortion, are eagerly sought.

Paris has more newspapers than any other city of the world. And in no other city is the press so untrustworthy in news. In France there is no association corresponding to the Associated Press in America. Several years ago, Le Courrier du Soir (Evening Courier), a 3-cent evening paper with 200,000 circulation, edited by Edmond [illegible] disclosed many celebrated blackmailing practices of Parisian editors, and the result was that many Parisian editors found themselves in jail for their corrupt practices. The Soir contains a prodigious amount of railway advertising. It is opposed to Dreyfus. It is published in three successive editions, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock.

In a literary sense, the Figaro, under the direction of Francis Magnard, has always had first place. Magnard is obstinately Renanist and dilettante.

"Oficial" items are a specialty of Le Temps and the Journal des Debats. Le Temps is the leading afternoon paper. It has a circulation of 50,000, and is sold at 3 cents. It constantly supports the government in all issues. M. Hebrard is the editor, and gives more "provincial" news than any other Parisian paper. Any news is provincial outside of Paris is "provincial" news. He also gives considerable space to calligraphy and foreign news corresp

...'S WHAT.

...ct that he has been thrice ...ayor of Oxford, while the ...iven him the honorary de...

...Y OF GREENWICH OB... Two hundred and twenty-...

Greenwich Observatory.

...little building has been one ...of astronomical and mari... the world. On every map ...is calculated east or west ...of Greenwich, as well as east ... national observatory. At ...time, every day the time ball ...Greenwich Observatory, set... the United Kingdom. The ...tory of the United States ...ills a similar function in this ... day exactly at noon the ... dome of the observatory ...e instant the corrected time ...er the country on the tele... order to make this possible ... employed by either of the ...ompanies stops his work at ...ch day, in order to leave all ...for the transmission of the ...

...RIA'S CROWNS.—The Queen of ...ee crowns, though she rarely ...ate crown is kept in the Tower of ...ver been worn by the Queen since ...r head when she was crowned. ...ts the House of Lords, however, ...her on a cushion. It was made ...red years ago and contains 2,783 ...aris, sixteen sapphires, eleven ...rubies. The crown used when ...ned and prorogued Parliament ...of the English coins. The crown ...sed is a light shell of gold, in... white diamonds and 538 rose ...

...LOUDS AT PARIS.—Among ...tractions at the Paris expo... great machine for making ...rieties at will. The machine ...pe like the two big globes ...illustration Spectators will ...

...NE AT PARIS EXPOSITION. ...the elevated platform at the ...d of clouds desired, from the ...ery cirrus of summer to the ...s of a thunderstorm, may be ...realism to the picture thunder ...will be imitated when the ma... ing out the proper kind of ...nnection with the cloud ma... pticon will be used to throw ...dvertisements on the ready-...

...WSPAPERS.

...rench newspapers is essential to ...France. French newspapers come ...ed literature. There is no com... in the French press. The obtain... a go-as-you-please competition. ...ilarly to the interest of each paper. ...read ten, you can always buy an ...with and get more news. The ...the world is not brutally thrown ...as in America. Paris journalists ...ow do not care for news. They ...olitical rumors, lending themselves ...o scarcely sought. ...re newspapers than any other city ...And in no other city is the press ...by in news. In France there is ...corresponding to the Associated ...ss. Several years ago, Le Courrier ...r Courier), a 3-cent evening paper, ...culation, edited by Edmond Blanc, ...celebrated blackmailing press ...tors, and the result was that many ...s found themselves in jail for ...ractices. The Soir contains a por... of railway advertising. It ...Dreyfus. It is published in three ...ions, from 4:30 to 10 o'clock. ...sense, the Figaro, under the di... Francis Magnard, has always had ...gnard is obstinately Renanist and ...

...ms are a specialty of Le Temps ...al des Debats. Le Temps is the ...on paper, has a circulation of ...old at 5 cents. It constantly in... ...ument in all issues. M. Hebrard is ...gives more "provincial" news ...r Parisian paper. Any news in ...of Paris is "provincial" news. ...considerable space to enlargened ...ews correspondence. Le Temps ...richest paper of Paris. It is ...t than the great morning papers. ...to its "official" news, Le Temps ...tributions on dramatic subjects to ...Debats is one of next importance ...It has a circulation of 20,000, and ...ts. Its politics is moderately Re...

...an evening paper with 25,000 circu... ...ts for a cent. It is opposed to ...its one motto is, "France, France, ...s for the French." It is ultra... ...ding morning papers are (1) the ...Soleil, an Orelanist penny paper, ...irculation, and edited by M. Herve, ...penny paper, with 150,000 circula... Le Matin, a 2-cent paper, with ...ion. Le Matin supports the govern... matters, and both L'Eclair and Le ...considerable "news" for French ...

...to Le Soleil the Orleanist have ...aristocratic organ—Le Gaulois. It ...ts and has a circulation of 25,000. ...an of aristocratic society, and the ...and its news consists in the mere... ...mes. Arthur Meyer is the editor. ...urnal is a small paper published ...p, with a circulation of nearly 1,500 ...ates all over France. It is even half ...the two sensational and semi... ...tions which form one-half its read... Its lavish use of such words as ..."French reptile," "betrayer," "in... ...ly wonderful. It is edited by M. ...is opposed to Dreyfus, and has no ...ations.

...eau is the editor of a paper call... ...hit the cause of Dreyfus. It is a ...with a circulation of 80,000, and is ...or some such name. ...sfort, the editor of L'Intransigeant, ...e London for his socialistic utter... ...paper is anti-Dreyfus, sells for 2 ...and a circulation of 200,000. Rochef... ...ter the policy of the paper in Lon... ...he did while in Paris. ...nagnac is the editor of the Boul... L'Autorite, which has a circula... ...60,000. ...Paris is a 2-cent paper with 60,000 ...It is a Republican paper, and is the ...evnay. ...is also literary, and is devoted to ...de, as is also one of the second-class ...re. Gil Blas. ...and Univers are Catholic papers. ...Republique is the leading socialistic ...a circulation of 50,000 and sells for ...

...des Deux Mondes (The Review of ...) is the most famous French maga... of literature which does not flourish ...extent in France. Paris has several ...trated papers that are successful. ...is probably at the head of this ...ess, with a circulation of 30,000. ...papers superabound in personal ...r attach great importance to the ...exchange of money and international ...are all taken up with literature, ...personal opinions, and revelations ...ther startling or funny. They are ...d the evening papers have headlines ...w" variety. They are usually slovenly ...In Paris the unenlightened man ...one paper, and the unenlightened ...class usually reads only Le Temps, ...rt of New York Tribune reader.—...News.

...Needs a Lesson.

...e of Oom Paul Kruger have writ... ...American citizen of African descent ...pursuing the respectable trade of ...g at Johannesburg, having gone to ...him ten or a dozen times with bows ...es on. The Boers should pay at least ...costs for that little affair.—Boston ...

...Daughters Sue the Czar.

...ion among some members of the ...t that the Czar may dispose of his ...ereon reported that the Duchess ...her son on the pension of the late ...child, "This is only a quarter of the ...hings she will give you," an observ... ...might well have been treated on the ...unified parentage.—London Letter.

TO STOP CUBA SMUGGLING

SPECIAL REVENUE PATROL FOR ISLAND UNDER CONSIDERATION.

War Department Will Have Charge of Service as Soon as Cutters Can Be Provided—Failure of Congress to Supply Appropriation Needed Puts Government in Difficult Situation—Seeking Means to Identify Dead Soldiers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.

To Organize Customs Patrol for Cuba Coast.

Smuggling is being carried on in Cuba on an extensive scale and the government is now taking steps to check it. It is said these operations are being conducted at nearly every port in the island and the customs division of the Island of Cuba has appealed to the War department for aid in suppressing it. As a result of this appeal a customs secret service will be organized and vigorous measures will be taken to stamp out the lawless industry.

The island having both import and export duties it makes smuggling profitable and it is comparatively easy for both the natives and the citizens of this country to evade the customs officers, as the coast line of Cuba is long and practically unprotected.

The first step to be taken by the War department towards the organization of this secret customs service for Cuba will be the purchase of fast seaworthy launches, which will patrol the coast. These boats will be bought at once and dispatched to Cuba and continued in that service indefinitely.

As the revenue cutter service is short of vessels it will be impossible to detail any of the regular revenue cutters for this service. Congress is responsible for the lack of revenue cutters, as it failed to act upon the recommendations of Captain Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, and did not make any provision for the growing demand upon this important service.

Seeks Device to Identify Dead Soldiers.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn now has under consideration several devices for identifying soldiers who have been killed in battle. The most practicable scheme yet submitted is to furnish all regiments with medallions about the size of a half-dollar, made of a combination of metals of which a large part is aluminium. The regimental and company designation will be on one side and the medals will be numbered consecutively and each man's number placed opposite his name on the muster rolls.

These tags will be suspended about the neck with a ribbon or a strong piece of twine. The object in tagging the soldiers will be to afford easy means of identifying those wounded, killed in action, or who die in the hospitals.

The inscription on the tag can be scratched upon a rude headboard when a soldier is buried on a field of battle and the device buried with him, making identification almost certain.

The large number of unidentified dead in the Spanish war has caused the department some concern, and it is to prevent a recurrence of this in the Philippines with the new and other regiments that the subject is now taken up.

Advices were received from San Juan today saying the hurricane which passed over Porto Rico had done $2,000 damage to government property at San Juan, but no loss of life was reported.

Contract for Rapid Fire Guns Not Yet Signed.

Ordnance officers of the army have not yet signed the contract for the eighty rapid-fire guns which were ordered of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company. Some time ago Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn revoked the order on the ground the firm was far behind on all its work and had delivered none of the guns ordered on a previous contract a year ago. Secretary Alger then directed the original order should stand and a contract be entered into with the Driggs-Seabury company. That was six weeks ago, and the contract has not yet been completed. The ordnance officers refuse to contribute any information on the subject.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn states that he knows nothing of the situation beyond the fact that he wrote under Mr. Alger's orders the final instructions to the army ordnance officers, having the effect of revoking his own ruling against the gun company.

Mr. Alger's departure has been marked with a number of examples of indifference for his final orders. The subsistence officers positively refused to carry out his instructions to buy 100,000 rations of the so-called emergency type for test in the Philippines. The Bureau officers succeeded in shelving, at least temporarily, the text and the gist of an order which related to Inspectors General, and now the ordnance officers have failed to carry out Alger's orders for closing a contract for eighty rapid-fire guns, which are badly needed.

The delay will give the company the advantage, since the time penalty will date from the day the contract is signed.

Some difficulty is being experienced by the Driggs-Seabury Gun company in carrying out its $1,000,000 contract with the War department, part of which is for mounts for coast defense guns. The delay is caused by a suit against the gun manufacturers by A. Tropenas, the inventor of a process for making steel castings used by the Driggs-Seabury company. The complainant seeks a revocation of his contract and the payment of damages.

It is understood if the company is denied the use of this process it will interfere materially with a large amount of government work, including a $60,000 order from the Navy department for eight-inch shrapnel and the 150 mounts for coast defense guns.

The officials know nothing of the merits of the claim against the company, and are protected under their contracts with the Driggs-Seabury company from any action or claim for royalty which might be brought by individuals.

Growth of Egg Trade in Russia and Germany.

Within the last few years there has been an astonishing increase in the egg trade in Germany and Russia. Figures furnished by Consul Winter at Annaberg show Germany imported in 1889 eggs to the value of $3,406,600; in 1899 the imports grew to $6,905,600, and in 1898 they were almost double the previous year, being $16,-886,300.

Nine-tenths of this import came from Russia and Austria, a small quantity coming from Italy, the Netherlands, and Roumania. Russia's increased egg export trade is enormous. In 1881 it amounted to only $937,000, while in 1894 it was $9,252,000, and for the first eleven months of 1898 increased to $17,990,000.

The raising of poultry for the production of eggs has become an important factor in Russian husbandry. Not only is this the case in districts which border on the frontier, but in the interior of the country as well.

In 1894 freight on the Russian railroads was reduced. This gave the infant industry a new impulse.

The completion of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal enables the dealers to ship eggs direct to Hamburg without change of bottom. From this port transshipments are immediately made for England, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Secretary Hitchcock left today for New England on a short vacation. Before his return he will be the guest of the President at Lake Champlain.

Need for Street Cattle Inspection at Manila.

Army surgeons have discovered a serious condition of affairs at Manila in the neighborhoods where cattle are butchered and served to the inhabitants and the troops for food. Many animals have been condemned as diseased, although the owners of the cattle protested against the killing of the beasts. The reports just received here are the result of the first examination held where one animal was suffering from acute catarrh and fever; two were in advanced stages of fever; seven had been made unfit for food by starvation and neglect; one was half dead from blood poison; and two were badly injured and in a bad condition. Five animals were rejected because of the disease of tuberculosis. Subsequent examinations disclosed much in the same line.

A large number of leprous hogs were discovered and killed.

To Guard Claims of Americans at Atlin, B. C.

Ex-Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington arrived here tonight in the interest of a number of American miners who have been deprived of their property located in British Columbia, valued at $25,000,000. These miners went to Atlin, B. C., and took up valuable mining claims, and the Canadians, seeing the value of them, looked about for a way to take the property from the Americans.

The Legislature of British Columbia passed a law prohibiting aliens from holding mining property in that province. They did not stop here, however, but made the law retroactive and consequently the Americans were deprived of their property without any compensation whatever.

The British government indorsed the action of the Provincial Lellgislature, and there the matter rests.

Mr. Lewis is here to lay the matter before the State department and wishes to have it made one of the questions to be dealt with by the Joint High commission when that body reassembles. As there is no treaty between the United States and the British government protecting the property of aliens it is difficult to see just how this matter will be brought to the attention of the Joint High commission unless Great Britain should agree to have this done, which is improbable.

On the other hand, it is difficult to see how any self-respecting government can deprive an alien of his vested rights.

The property in question is said to have an actual value of $10,000,000, but a conservative estimate places its prospective value at about $25,000,000.

Representative Vespasian Warner of Clinton today selected E. F. Swigart for census supervisor in his district. This completes the list for Illinois, with the exception of the supervisors in the districts represented by Marsh and Cannon.

Three of Lynched Italians Were Naturalized.

Today Governor Foster of Louisiana simplified the Italian incident by submitting to Acting Secretary Adee certified copies of the final naturalization papers of Frank, Charles, and Joe Difata, three of the men lynched at Tallulah. These papers were issued by the court in Madison County, and established beyond question the issue as to the citizenship of three of the victims of the unfortunate tragedy.

As the papers in the case of the other two Italians lynched have not been received there is still some question as to whether they are subjects of Italy or the United States.

Governor Foster's final report on the circumstances of the lynching has not yet been received. Marquis Romano, Secretary of the Italian embassy, returned today from Louisiana, where he made an investigation. He made a report to Count Vinci, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. The two diplomats went into the subject thoroughly, but there were no new developments.

Marquis Romano claimed all the men lynched were Italian subjects, and laid great stress upon the point that his information was not obtained from the sources upon which might be biased, but all his findings were a result of information from American citizens living near the scene of the lynching.

The Italian authorities regarded this as relieving the report from the charge that it is an ex parte statement from prejudiced sources. In view of Governor Foster's report it cannot be seen how the Italians can make good their claim, but they still say the question of citizenship is in doubt.

Naval Crews to Rest in Oriental Ports Near Manila.

Admiral Watson will send the ships of his fleet in rotation to Nagasaki or some other northern Japanese or Chinese port to recuperate the crews. This is done at the suggestion of the Navy department, as it is realized the climate of the Philippines is so enervating that something must be done to preserve the health of the men. Surgeon General Van Reypen believes it will be extremely beneficial if the crews can get a short relief from the accursed heat. This action is taken in order to keep the crews in good condition and not from any fear of disease.

Reports received here show the men at the Asiatic station are enjoying exceptionally good health, but it is noted that those who have been on duty at Manila for a long time are gradually becoming debilitated from climatic fever.

These fevers are seldom fatal, but weaken the men, and the only way to restore them to health is to remove them to a better climate.

To Add Registry to Free Postal Delivery System.

In the near future the people of Chicago and other large cities will be able to register their mail at their doors. All letter carriers in the resident sections will soon be provided with registry receipts and upon notice will promptly register any mail matter at hand. After the plan is put in practical operation in the cities it will be extended to the rural free delivery service, giving the benefit of the innovation to the farmers, and later it will be put in operation in the business sections of all the large cities.

The advantage of this plan will be quickly appreciated by persons having valuable matter which they wish to register for special protection, as they will be enabled to transact this business at their own doors, while under the present arrangement they would have to go to the postoffice.

The plan has been carefully considered by officers in the department, postmasters, and others who have had long experience in the postal service, and it is highly commended by all of them.

WANT TO PARADE FOR DEWEY.

Chicago National Guardsmen and Tars Anxious to Take Part in Celebration at Washington.

Chicago National Guardsmen are speculating on the probability of a dress parade trip to Washington to participate in the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. Governor Tanner is expected to select three companies from each regiment in the State. This would make twenty-four companies, which would form two provisional regiments of twelve companies each.

General Fits-Simons said last night he did not know what companies the Governor would select. Although the companies of the different Chicago regiments are making efforts to dress up and appear to advantage when the time comes to pick out the companies, it was said at the different armories that nothing was known about the matter further than the rumor that three companies from each regiment would be selected to make the trip.

The Chicago naval veterans who took part in the Spanish war are anxious to take part in the Dewey celebration. They declare they should represent this city at the New York greeting to the Admiral. They say that, having fought under Schley and Sampson, they should be selected.

TAKE FLOYD WILLIS AS THIEF.

Police Accuse Young Man of Robbing R. H. Dubois, with Whom He Lived —Say He Has Confessed.

Floyd Willis, aged 23, is under arrest at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station charged with burglary. Willis has been living at the house of R. H. Dubois, 2004 Diversey avenue, who is the complainant. Several days ago the house apparently was broken into and a pair of cuff buttons and a gold watch belonging to Mr. Dubois were taken. Willis claimed that his watch also had been stolen. Detectives Lang and Sheehan were detailed on the case, and yesterday arrested Willis at the Palmer House. Later the two watches were recovered in a pawnshop and Willis, the police say, confessed that he had committed the theft. Willis said his home is in Galesburg, Ill., and that he is a graduate of Knox College.

Olympia's Chaplain to Wed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Chaplain J. B. Frazier of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, arrived here this morning from Manila by way of San Francisco, on a thirty-days' leave of absence. He will wed Miss Elsie Cook of South Pittsburg, Tenn., on Aug 22.

The enervating effects of a hot day are overcome by a glass of FIG SYRUP. At druggists.

TAXABLE TOTALS IN COOK

ASSESSORS' FULL PERSONALTY VALUATION IS $304,953,750.

Last Year's Record Was $138,955,285—Final Aggregate for the Levy Expected to Be $500,000,000 for the County, Which State Equalization May Raise to $600,000,000—Contention in Original Board Over Realty Figures—Insurances Companies Next

The total fair cash valuation on personal property in Cook County, listed as taxable the present year, is $304,953,750, according to the final figures entered by the Board of Assessors for the thirty-three towns. This faces an aggregate of $138,955,285 for 1898. The assessed value for 1899 is $60,990,750. A year ago the total on which the tax levy was spread was $21,512,938. An increase of almost $40,000,000 on the assessed valuation for the present year has been determined on by the Board of Review.

The close of the revision of personalty returns, members of the Board of Review assert, will show a total full valuation of practically $500,000,000, with the assessable basis listed near an even $100,000,000. An advance in real estate assessments until the assessed valuation reaches a limit near $400,000,000 has been outlined in the revising board's campaign. The figures for this property have not yet been compiled by the Assessors, though the statement is made that, despite decreases shown in the downtown section of the city, the assessed valuation of $157,818,544 in 1898 will be doubled.

Estimate on Equalization.

On the heels of these advances authoritative statement is made that the State Board of Equalization, in order that the proper portion of the State's taxes may be secured, will decree a skyrocket increase of $100,000,-000, bringing the equalized valuation of the County of Cook to a grand total of $600,000,-000 to face the $249,775,851 entered on last year's records.

Variance Among Assessors.

When the real estate books for the Town of South Chicago are opened for public inspection this morning one of the most bitter fights between members of the Board of Assessors will come to light. For days the trouble has been growing and Assessor Wolf has demanded that the board revise the figures now listed, on the ground that the valuations are 10 per cent below figures which just assessments would dictate. Failing to secure any support from the other four members of the assessing body, Mr. Wolf has applied to President Upham of the Board of Review and long conferences between the two have brought about the formation of plans for revision on the lines demanded by this Assessor.

Mr. Wolf's demand came as an ultimatum. He insisted that realty figures should not be given out, that valuations in almost every instance in the South Town business district are at least 10 per cent below proper and just values, and closed with the assertion that the books should not be opened for public inspection until revised figures have been entered by the Assessors. Refusal on the part of the other members of the board is final, the argument being advanced that there is not time in which to effect changes in present entries. Because of the internal strife the board held no sessions yesterday.

Points of the Contention.

President Randall and the other members of the board state the books will be opened today and that the listed figure will stand as final and subject to the complaints of property-owners. Assessor Wolf intends to hold to his position and use every lever possible to gain the increases demanded. In this stand he is warmly supported by President Upham of the Board of Review, who asserts that the "shrinkages shown in realty valuations in the South Town are extremely large and that a revision will bring tremendous advances."

The contention between members of the Board of Assessors has demonstrated that the Deputy Assessors have been the ruling factors in spreading valuations on real estate. The aid rendered by the Valuation committee of the Real Estate board and the Revenue Law committee, however, is pointed out by Assessor Gray and others as showing that the results were based on just and proper values ascertained by experts. Assessor Wolf states that in many instances last year's figures were too low, and yet the present valuations fall below the amounts entered in 1898.

Question on Tax Limit.

In order that the $28,500,000 needed for the operations of Cook County the City of Chicago and the other divisions of the county and municipality dependent on the tax levy may be realized the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property must reach $500,000,000. Members of the Assessing and Reviewing boards state that the limit rate of taxation of 5 per cent on the assessed valuation will have to be levied this year in order that the necessary revenue may be secured.

On this point a question has arisen, and legal authority will be asked to solve the problem whether the 5½ per cent specially allotted to the school building fund shall be classed as a portion of this 5 per cent. The position now assumed is that the 5 per cent limitation applies only to county taxes, and that the school building tax is a separate item, as is the rate averaging one-fourth of 1 per cent, upon which the State collects its portion. Thus the total tax rate can be swelled to almost 8 per cent.

Final Personalty Figures.

The final personalty figures were compiled last night. Changes are shown in the following table. The full valuation for 1898 is five times the amount entered as assessable, except in the Towns of Calumet, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, and West Chicago, where the full, fair cash figures in 1898 were ten times greater. In Evanston the assessed valuation represents one-eighth. This year one-fifth is the uniform basis in each town.

	1898.		1899.	
Towns.	Assessed valuation.	Assessed valuation.	Full cash valuation.	
Barrington	$ 57,821	$ 113,772	$ 563,860	
Bloom	43,365	131,110	655,550	
Bremen	29,155	42,530	212,650	
Calumet	41,980	201,500	1,007,500	
Cicero	172,384	334,150	4,175,440	
Elk Grove	35,160	41,660	208,300	
Evanston	175,446	927,150	4,635,750	
Hanover	42,668	64,040	320,200	
Hyde Park	898,125	3,442,260	17,211,300	
Jefferson	44,758	190,150	950,650	
Lake	849,810	3,210,400	16,052,000	
Lake View	289,880	1,807,905	9,039,525	
Lemont	17,270	45,550	227,750	
Leyden	31,616	38,690	193,450	
Lyons	67,990	84,500	422,500	
Maine	42,718	118,560	592,800	
New Trier	29,823	161,750	808,750	
Niles	28,972	32,237	161,185	
Northfield	27,236	41,700	208,500	
Norwood Pk.	9,170	17,208	86,040	
Orland	19,004	26,310	131,550	
Palatine	53,070	75,050	375,250	
Palos	9,557	12,900	64,500	
Proviso	68,245	280,350	1,446,750	
Rich	53,563	61,200	306,000	
Riverside	17,457	24,550	122,750	
Schaumberg	37,628	69,750	348,750	
Thornton	100,896	189,130	945,650	
Wheeling	84,470	123,840	619,200	
Worth	15,976	87,260	436,300	
So. Chicago	13,997,787	25,170,910	165,500,950	
No. Chicago	1,349,710	5,847,053	29,235,265	
W. Chicago	2,893,080	9,507,435	47,537,175	
Totals	$21,512,938	$60,990,750	$304,953,750	

State Equalization Record.

In 1898 the State Board of Equalization added 36 per cent to the assessed valuation of $10,946,509 spread on unimproved lands in Cook County, and 27 per cent to the $146,-672,085 placed on lots, the original total of $157,618,544 giving way to an equalised assessed valuation of $201,185,987. The assessed valuation on personal property—$21,-512,938—was increased to $31,295,599. Cook County's share of the assessed valuation placed on railroads and the capital stock of corporations by this body was $17,225,815, a total assessable amount of $249,775,351.

The various channels into which the tax levy is apportioned include the State, county, City of Chicago, schools, Library board, Sanitary District, the towns, and parks. Last year's rate of taxation touched as high as 12 per cent, the town and park items causing variations. Increases made by the State Board of Equalization, the officials say, will give no financial aid to Cook County, except for the addition coming from the levy on railroads and capital stock of corporations.

Effect on Appropriations.

Another problem has arisen to threaten further trouble to the first year's results of the new revenue law. Through the power granted by a bill passed by the last General Assembly the City Councils in cities and Boards of Trustees in villages may make out the annual appropriation estimates for the current year on or before the third Tuesday in September. Thus Chicago's Common Council may throw aside the budget estimated last February with more than $12,-000,000, as politicians assert, and file an increased estimate on the big assessed valuation which the new revenue system has produced. Failure of the tax rate to secure the revenue desired is suggested as one of the possibilities should any steps be taken along this line.

Insurance Companies Next.

The Board of Review will turn its attention to the insurance companies tomorrow. These organizations, according to law, are to be assessed on their net profits. Statements have been filed by seventy-three insuring concerns that net profits have given way to deficits, and on this ground the plea is made that they be listed as "non-assessable." H. H. Glidden, secretary of the Chicago Underwriters' association, will be the chief spokesman in behalf of the insurance companies at the coming session. Statements as to deficits are made as follows:

Company.	Deficit.	Company.	Deficit.
Helvetia Swiss	$45,122	Teutonia, New O.	4,759
St. Paul F. & M.	6,806	Transatlantic, H.	1,952
Farm & M., Lin.	5,000	Svea, Sweden	4,132
Delaware, Phila.	5,014	N. H. Fire, Man.	7,054
Royal, Liverpool	1,466	London Assur., C.	861
Amer. Fire, Phil.	6,826	Germ. Fire, Pitts.	3,395
Atlanta, Home	2,873	Law U. Cr., Lon.	7,412
Caledon., Am. NY	190	Home Mut., Cal.	1,251
Security, N. Hav.	3,170	Fireman's Fund	48,605
Royal Ex., Lon.	2,268	Mannheim, Ger.	4,873
Pacific Fire, N.Y.	209	Norwich U., Eng.	10,881
Thames & M. M., L.	307	N. B. & M., Ent.	13,882
Farmers, York, Pa.	778	Sun of N. O.	6,296
Ins. Co. of N. A.	9,457	Orient, Hartford	2,561
Colonial A., N.Y.	4,354	Detroit F. & M.	2,661
Amer., Newark	427	Newark, Newark	2,940
Commonw., N.Y.	3,852	First, Co. of Hfd.	2,944
Sun of London	19,491	Equita. F. & M., P.	13,487
Greenwich, N.Y.	6,099	Amer. of Boston	4,514
Merc. of Newark	1,938	Hartford of N.Y.	1,031
Reliance, Phila.	14,853	Wash.	11,457
Ins of N.A., Phil.	16,385	Home Fire, Bal.	9,340
Fire Assn., Phil.	24,043	Sec. M. L., Minn.	4,070
Erie Fire of Buff.	607	State of Pa.	2,424
Commerce, Alby.	3,962	St. Paul F. & M.	4,008
Netherlands, Hol.	27,448	North G., Hanover	10,629
N. B. & M., N.Y.	4,890	Lumbermen's, P.	6,954
Lion of London	1,913	Dubuque F. & M.	1,500
Lion of England	1,804	Gen. Mar., Dres.	30,880
Thuringa, Germ.	520	Union M., Liverp.	970
Teutonia, Allegh.	15,178	Nat. Fire, Balti.	5,718
Union Assn., Lon.	44,190	No. River, N.Y.	1,959
Union of Phila.	5,024	Wis. Fire, Milw.	2,947
Teutonia of Phil.	40	Mich. F. & M.	2,735

Changes by Reviewers.

The Board of Review made additional increases in the personalty schedules of persons summoned to explain why their figures should not be increased. Among the most important were:

Name	Assessors' full valuation.	Board of Review's valuation.
J. H. Milne	$ 500	$25,000
J. Frank Lawrence	Not assessed	20,000
Mrs. A. W. Freer	Not assessed	20,000
Thurlow B. Merrill	Not assessed	5,000
J. L. Lamson	4,500	10,000
B. F. Cook	470	5,000
P. C. Barnes	Not assessed	50,000

In more than 300 complaint cases decreases amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars were ordered. The following were among the most important:

Name	Assessors' full value.	Board of Review's valuation.
I. G. Hatcher	$52,105	$25,000
E. S. Skillen	25,245	20,000
Goodrich Transportation Co.	15,000	5,000
Ragats & Co.	11,000	2,000

END OF BRICK STRIKE DELAYED.

Manufacturers Refuse to Sign Agreement Offered and Demand Modifications—Settlement Expected Today.

Refusal by the South Side manufacturers to sign the agreements presented to them by the committee of the Brickmakers' Alliance prevented a settlement of the brickmakers' strike yesterday, but it is believed an agreement will be reached at a meeting to be held at 4 p. m. today of the joint committee of the Building Trades Council, the Brickmakers' Alliance, and the manufacturers.

The South Side manufacturers objected to provisions in the agreement requiring that they furnish bricks on any job in Cook County, and, according to demand, first ordered, first served. President Alsip, D. V. Purington, and others of the larger manufacturers said the first provision obligated them to furnish bricks to any one, no matter what his business rating, which was something they could not consider. The second provision they declared to be a petty interference with the conduct of their business. They said they were willing to pay union wages and live up to their agreement with the unions, but would not surrender the privilege of prescribing the rules on which their business shall be conducted.

President Carroll said the committee of the council and the alliance were willing to make modifications of the agreement to do away with the objections raised by the manufacturers.

"It is for them to say whether the strike shall continue, with the probable effect of tying up all building operations, or not," he said. "I am disposed to believe their chief objection to signing was that the agreement ignored the Brick Manufacturers' association and treats with individual members only."

W. H. Alsip, President of the association, declared he had no objections to the agreement on this score. He said he probably would attend the meeting today if invited, and if other South Side manufacturers also attended. He stood firmly by his statement that he is prepared to deliver bricks to the North Side, and said other South Side manufacturers took the same stand.

One hundred and twenty-five woodworkers and other employés of the A. H. Andrews company, Wilmot avenue, near Oakley, are out on strike, demanding the union scale of wages.

FIND WOES ON THE "LEVEE."

Strangers Complain to the Police That They Have Been Robbed in Resorts.

The police heard a number of complaints yesterday from men who said they had been robbed on the "levee" by denizens of that district. The complainants and their tales of woe were:

William Davis, Mississippi steamboat pilot, says he was robbed of $22 at 349 Clark street by a colored man, who knocked him down.

Charles Jorden, claiming residence in Ohio, says he was robbed of $50 over 391 Clark street; two women arrested and discharged for lack of evidence.

Emil Miller, Stock-Yards employé, says he was robbed of $5 by women over Chamberlin's saloon, 1214 Wabash avenue; Chamberlin held to Criminal Court by Justice Prindiville.

Frank Walker, residence not known, says he was robbed of $275 at 880 Clark street; Jessie Williams arrested for robbery and case continued.

Adam Witmeyer, Stock-Yards employé, claims to have been robbed of $60 over Chamberlin's saloon, 1214 Wabash avenue.

Captain O'Neill of the Harrison Street Station says that his men have the thieving resorts in Plymouth place nearly all broken up, and there are few disorderly places left there. The trouble has broken out on Clark street instead. A uniformed man has been stationed in every block on Clark street between Van Buren and Twelfth streets, besides the plain clothes detectives.

The "Trilby" saloon, 374 State street, was in darkness last night. The closing of the place was one of the results of the crusade of the police against down-town resorts which are said to harbor thieves and lawbreakers of various sorts. On the recommendation of Inspector Hartnett the license of the proprietor, Charles Harper, was revoked.

Thomas Flyan of the Harrison Street Station has gone to Council Bluffs, Ia., with requisition papers for Kate Butler, colored, accused by the police of being one of the three colored women implicated in stealing $1,400 from Moses Salliant, the returned Klondike miner.

BILL STOPS TAKING OF RENTS.

Judge Tuley Enjoins Charles E. Churchill from Collecting—Globe Savings Bank Receiver Is Complainant.

Judge Tuley has enjoined Charles E. Churchill, former cashier of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, from collecting rents from a flat building in Ravenswood, which was turned over to the Chicago Title and Trust company as receiver for the bank and Charles W. Spalding. The bill alleges that Churchill, Spalding, and Jacob and Millie Paquet, the two latter being the janitor of the building and his wife, entered into an arrangement to enable Churchill and Spalding to obtain $2,000 from the bank on fictitious security in the form of a trust deed to the premises and interest notes, executed by Paquet and his wife.

$7.00 to Marquette and Return.

On Aug. 19 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round-trip tickets to Marquette, Mich., at above rate. Shortest and best route. For particulars apply at ticket office, 95 Adams street.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st., 84 Washington, agents.

True Economy

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is deleterious.

ENEMIES OF DRINK MEET.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OPENS ITS SESSIONS.

Work of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Organization Begins at Studebaker Hall After Solemn High Mass at Holy Name Cathedral—City Prosecutor Taylor in an Address of Welcome Says 75 Per Cent of Arrests Are Due to Liquor

Three hundred delegates, wearing white ribbon badges, and as many more visitors attended the opening session of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held at 11 a. m. yesterday in Studebaker Hall. The assembly, which will close tomorrow and be followed by an excursion to Milwaukee on Saturday, commemorates also the fiftieth anniversary of the visit of Father Mathew, then leader of the Catholic total abstinence movement in Europe and for whom the Father Mathew society was named.

The opening session at Studebaker Hall was preceded by a gathering of delegates at the Cathedral of the Holy Name at 9 a. m. for the celebration of solemn high mass by priests who are delegates to the convention. The Rev. Father Richard Hannasan of Philadelphia was celebrant, the Rev. Father Siebenfoercher of Kenton, O., deacon, and the Rev. Father D. F. McGillicuddy of Worcester, Mass., subdeacon. The Rev. Father Fiss of Wisconsin delivered the sermon, while Bishop Tierney of Hartford, Conn., President of the union, stood in the sanctuary.

Officers of the Union.

The union has over 80,000 members, and a vigorous effort is being put forth to increase the membership to 100,000. There are 900 branches of the union, the officers of which are:

President—Bishop Tierney, Hartford, Conn.

Vice Presidents—J. Washington Logue, Philadelphia; Walter J. Gibbons, Chicago; Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, St. Paul.

Treasurer—The Rev. D. F. McGillicuddy, Worcester, Mass.

Secretary—The Rev. A. P. Doyle, New York.

At the morning session in Studebaker Hall Bishop Tierney, after calling the twenty-ninth convention to order, introduced the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett of Chicago, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the Catholic temperance societies of Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois. Bishop Tierney responded, then led forward Mgr. Bessonies of Indianapolis, 85 years old, who has spent half of his active life in the work of the union. He was received with great applause, which was renewed many times during his brief address.

Bishop Tierney appointed as a Committee on Credentials William J. Powers,

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

BREEZY VIEWS OF HISTORIC HOSTELRIES IN OLD NORMANDY.

Anna Bowman Dodd's "Three Norman Inns" Conveys the Charm of Its Contents to the Reader in Pleasant Style—Places Where Mme. de Sevigne Gossiped with Other Famous Ladies—Miss Glover Waxes Didactic on "The Gentle Art of Pleasing."

ANNA BOWMAN DODD'S "Three Norman Inns" (Little, Brown & Co.) is all that a book of its kind should be. It is bright, chatty, and full of good spirits, yet earnest withal. The first inn is at Villarville, and from the beginning one feels the charm of the old sleepy village, its narrow streets, friendly windows, fragrant rose gardens, and seas that stretch away beneath skies that are almost always bright. It is a little sad, sometimes, too, with the dolor and burden of the life of those Norman peasants—coarse, brutal men and cowed, slavish women grown old and wrinkled, while yet young in years, from ceaseless toil and ill treatment.

At this inn the writer and her traveling companion, a charming young girl, meet, by reason of these same friendly windows, an old friend whose artist's soul is chained to the place. Through him they are made acquainted with some of the most charming and characteristic pieces of Norman life.

From here, by way of an old Manoir and with the aid of a Norman curé they come to the most delightful of the inns, the Guillaume-le-Conquérant. With the luck of American tourists they are given as their sitting room the famous chamber dee Marmousets. And what exceptional moments of beauty it had!

It is a pleasure to turn in from the open sunlit courtyard; to pass beneath the vine hung gallery; to lift the great latch of the low Gothic door and to enter the rich, sumptuous interior, where the light comes as in cathedral aisles, only through the jewels of fourteenth century glass; to sit beneath the prismatic shower ensconced in a nest of tapestried cushions and to let the eye wander over the wealth of carvings, of ceramics, of Spanish and Normandy trousseau chests, on the collection of antique chairs, Dutch porcelains, and priceless embroideries—all the riches of a museum in a living-room! And this is but one room. Surely there never was such an inn and never was there such an esthetic host as Monsieur Paul. It was in this room that, over 200 years ago, the Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mme. de Kerman, and Mme. de Sévigné sat and bandied after-dinner gossip in the most familiar way about the greatest ones of France.

After this comes a little journey along the coast—a visit at Caen, a dinner at Contances, the Fête-Dieu, a journey by land to Mont St. Michel, and thence by sea to the Poulan Inn. Then with a chapter on the pilgrims and the shrine, and a historical omelette, the tale is done, and one lays aside the book with visions of green hills, boundless seas, bright skies, sturdy old white capped fishwives, great strong men, begging curés, and avaricious innkeepers.

While reading one has a feeling from time to time that the book might have been better written, but it is so pleasing and interesting that one also feels criticism to be ungrateful.

Philip Henry Savage has learned the prime fact in the life poetic when he opens his little book of "Poems" (Copeland & Day), with the quatrain:

> Spinoza polished glasses clear
> To view the heavenly hemisphere;
> I versed, that my friend thereby through
> My are of earth may rightly view.

This charming fancy permeates a book which is too small. Listen to "A Wreath of Buds and Lavender":

> Death hath a power to fright the soul,
> And unseat courage from control.
>
> But when, by love and courage led,
> I passed your door and looked in with dread
> To see the symbols of the dead;
>
> And found, in place of black despair,
> Which I all-looked for, hanging there
> A wreath of buds and lavender;
>
> I blessed the heart that would out-brave,
> For love, the terror of the grave.

The modesty of tone and thought, expressed in the physical characteristics of the book as well, make it one of promise for which later fulfillment may be expected.

Miss Elisabeth Glover has found a theme which the title of her book explains in "The Gentle Art of Pleasing" (Baker & Taylor). In every community is to be found some man or woman, boy or girl, who earns the dislike of his fellows, strive he never so hard for their approval. The causes for this are analyzed with great shrewdness by the characters which may be said to form the chorus of the book, and the principals, friends to members of this chorus, profit by the instruction then imparted.

The book is rather artless, the unpopular personages are, of course, a man and a woman, and the result is the inevitable one when such conditions and such art combine. The thesis of the book makes this disregard of others to lie in the overregard for self; the isolation being both the cause and effect of dislike. The cure lies in persuading the unfortunate ones to take more notice of others, and think less of themselves. This is small undertaking, though unfailing tact and wisdom keep it from being impossible.

The book is intentionally of a didactic nature, and the fact of subordinating all plot and invention to the theme of the story makes for its usefulness. It can be read with profit by many persons, chief among whom are the unfortunate selfish to whom it is addressed.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is completing a new novel which will be published about Christmas.

Little, Brown & Co. have in active preparation Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton's new volume of poems, entitled "At the Wind's Will."

"The Life of Admiral Dewey," by John Barrett, late United States Minister to Siam, will be published by Harper & Brothers in the autumn.

Jules Verne is now 71 years old and still writing romances with unabated energy. It is said of him that a life of almost Spartan simplicity has insured him an old age of extraordinary vigor and faculties undimmed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in their possession a posthumous volume by James Russell Lowell. It consists of a series of letters to friends in America, which Mr. Lowell wrote from Spain when he was acting as Minister. "Impressions of Spain" is the title under which the book is likely to appear, under the editorial direction of Joseph B. Gilder.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for August contains an article by Appleton Morgan on the result of the last five years of legislation against drunkenness. Two surprising conclusions may be drawn from the author's statistics; first, that the fewer the places were liquor is sold the larger the consumption of liquor, and, second, that the larger the consumption of liquor the less the drunkenness.

The thirteenth volume of the "Outward Bound" edition of Kipling is just ready from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. This includes the first part of "The Day's Work," and a story "The Son of His Father," which is not published elsewhere in America. This new volume is the first of six which the author will add to the "Outward Bound" edition to bring it fully up to his latest work. This edition is sold by subscription only.

A funny story about Miss Marie Corelli comes from Stratford-on-Avon, where that mystic novelist has been living opposite a young ladies' school. It appears that in this school are many pianos, daily practice upon which by the pupils has been excessively damaging to Miss Corelli's nerves. Driven to desperation, she wrote to the principal of the school, asking that when pianoforte practice was going forward the windows might be kept closed, as the noise interfered with the progress of literary composition. To which the schoolmistress replied that if the noise would prevent the composition of another book like the "Sorrows of Satan" she would order a half dozen more pianos.

It is rare now, says a London paper, to see George Meredith except in his own house, for he has almost entirely given up his accustomed drives near his home in the lovely district of Box Hill. Mr. Meredith's house is just at the bottom of the hill as you turn off the main road beyond Burford Bridge, and stands at the back of a little round garden, bright with beds of geraniums, and begins with a thick hedge of green shrubbery. At the side, running up the hill, is a vegetable garden, and in it, at the rear, stands the little outdoor study in which so much of what is best in English fiction has been conceived and penned. Mr. Meredith's unmarried daughter lives with him, and he often receives visits from his son, who is associated with Messrs. Constable & Co., the publishers. Meredith is highly popular in the neighborhood, and the old inhabitants will tell you, too, of the goodness of his wife, who died some fifteen years ago.

Diamonds are indestructible; they are a good investment; easy terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

THE BICYCLE IN SCULPTURE.

—The Sketch.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF A BISHOP.

The Rev. J. J. Esher and Wife Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

Bishop J. J. Esher and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday evening at the home of their daughter, Mrs. G. C. Knohel, 195 South Hoyne avenue. Prominent preachers and laymen from Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and South Dakota, as well as all the resident clergymen of the Evangelical Church, were present. Among them were the Rev. Henry Hintze, Chicago; the Rev. George Spring, Dayton, O.; the Rev. G. Fritchie, Milwaukee, Wis.; and the Rev. J. Wellner, Presiding Elder of the Evangelical Church. Dr. Esher has been a Bishop since 1863.

THALIAN CLUB AT LUDINGTON.

Entertainment Given by the Organization from the Cumnock School of Oratory.

Ludington, Mich., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Thalian club of the Cumnock School of Oratory of Northwestern University gave an entertaining program here. There were two dramatic selections and a reading by Professor Pearson in negro dialect. This evening a concert was given by Miss Evans, contralto, of Chicago, and Miss Bruce, violinist, assisted by the Thalian club.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Lottie's Vacation

"YOU are still determined to spend you vacation with Grandmother Eton at the old farm," said Mrs. Armstrong to her youngest daughter, who had returned home a few days previous from Vassar, graduating with high honors. "Yes, mamma, I have given her my promise and I will not disappoint her or aunt Julia." "I am sorry, as I am most anxious that you should spend the season with us at Bar Harbor."

"Yes, mamma, but Essie and Nell will be with you, and they will make up for my loss." "But, my dear, what will Mr. Roylston say, or what will he think of you? We gave him to understand that you would surely go, and it will be a great disappointment to him."

"Never mind, mamma, Mr. Roylston will succeed in getting some one to amuse him as well as I possibly could." "Why, Lottie, how can you talk so when you know he adores you? There are few young ladies that would throw away the opportunity that you are now doing. Robert Roylston is rich, handsome, and comes of a good family," said Mrs. Armstrong. "Yes, and considers that he can take any girl's heart and kick it about like a football," added Lottie. Mrs. Armstrong was horrified, but she knew it would be useless to attempt to change her self-willed child, so it was settled that Lottie would spend her vacation on the old farm.

It was not Robert Roylston's fault that he heard the above conversation, as he sat on the piazza near the room where the mother and daughter were talking, it being impossible for him to get away without letting them know that he heard at least part of their conversation. "So I take young girls' hearts and kick them round like a football? Eh, that's what my little spitfire thinks of me." Half an hour after Bob Roylston left the Armstrong cottage smoking a cigar and in a meditative mood.

"This way, if you please, miss, I will get your traps aboard." Lottie jumped into a comfortable two-seated carryall, and the hired man, after stowing away the satchels and bags, jumped in and turned the horses' heads towards the Eton farmhouse, a journey of five miles over the mountains.

Miss Lottie, sitting in the rear seat, had ample opportunity to study Grandmother Eton's hired man. He had but little to say, Lottie doing the most of the talking during the drive over the mountains.

It was a warm and hearty welcome Lottie received from grandmother and Aunt Julia. But later on, when the latter accompanied her to her room and assisted her in removing her wraps, it was evident that her mind was still on the "hired man."

"Who is he, Aunt Julia? Where did he come from? What is his name?" and fifty other questions in as many seconds were asked by Lottie. Aunt Julia replied that he was a poor student, and came up to the Profile House, where he expected to work, but was disappointed. "He asked us to take him for his board and give him any wages that we saw fit. He said his name was Edmund Roberts and he came from Plymouth, only he is the best hired man we ever had."

Pretty as a picture was Lottie Armstrong as she entered the dining-room of the old farmhouse that day. She barely noticed that the hired man was seated at the table, but was sensitive of the fact that his eyes were continually upon her.

She scarcely looked up during the meal, but when she did she felt that his eyes were looking through her. After dessert Mr. Roberts made a simple excuse about attending to business, and left the ladies to themselves, much to Lottie's relief.

"How far is the Profile House from here, grandma?"

"About five miles," said Mrs. Eton.

"Would you have any objection to Mr. Roberts driving me over there this afternoon?"

"Certainly not; order him to do anything you want done. Do not be timid in asking him; he is accommodating."

It did not take him long to get old Dobbin hitched up, and the look he gave Miss Lottie when she asked him kept her thinking where she saw Mr. Roberts before, but the heavy dark beard deceived her.

Nearly every day some of the many places of interest in the New Hampshire hills were visited. So much time did Lottie take of the hired man, that another hand was employed to do the rough work.

One afternoon they started off on a huckleberry expedition. They were warned by Grandma Eton that there was a storm in the air, and to be careful. But the sun shone so brightly that no heed was taken of her warning.

'Twas late in the afternoon when a little speck appeared in the sky, but it grew wonderfully fast and black. Little drops of rain commenced to fall, sharp flashes of lightning made the sky vivid, while the roll of thunder made them think heaven's artillery was let loose. Peal upon peal followed one after the other, and the rain fell in torrents.

The berrypickers ran at the first sign of the storm, but when they arrived at the place where they had left their team the storm was at its height. To make matters worse, old Dobbin had broken his halter and started for home.

"What shall we do; O, what shall we do?" cried Lottie. "O, Robert; O, I mean Mr. Roberts; no, I mean Mr. Royleton, O Robert, Bob, what shall we do?" and then, womanlike, fell in his arms in a faint.

He lifted her in his arms to a nook on the side of the mountain road, which sheltered them from the heavy rain, and when she recovered she found his bushy beard against her face and his great blue eyes looking down at her.

She could not help smiling when Bob Royleton told her that he knew that she recognized him almost from the first day, but it took lightning and thunder from a clear sky to make her acknowledge it.

But, of course, the clouds cleared away and the sun smiled down upon the lovers. Explanations followed. Lottie said the reason she wouldn't go to Bar Harbor was on account of a little flirtation that occurred between Robert and Aggie Larkin. He said the reason he did not go to Bar Harbor was that he did not want to make a "football out of the girls' hearts" to kick about as he pleased.

But the fact that Grandmother Eton had to get a new "hired man," and that wedding cards had been sent to the elite at Bar Harbor, the names of Miss Lottie Armstrong and Mr. Robert Royleton being prominently mentioned therein, showed that a happy reconciliation had taken place.—Boston Post.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Leo XIII. has just declined an extremely advantageous offer which would have been a source of great revenues, both to himself personally and to the papacy, on the ground that it would be contrary to the dignity of his lofty office to embark in any such industrial and commercial enterprise.

It may not generally be known that a large portion of the vast grounds of the Vatican are devoted to the culture of the vine. From these considerable quantities of wine possessing a peculiarly delicious flavor are produced, certain processes being used in its manufacture which add in no small measure to its qualities. Until now the wine in question has been reserved for the Pontiff's own use, and he has been in the habit of distributing it amongst the members of his court, occasionally sending cases thereof to the rulers of Austria, Spain, and Bavaria, as well as to Queen Victoria, while in this country among those who have been favored in this fashion by the Holy Father are Archbishop Corrigan of New York and the venerable Bishop McQuade of Rochester, N. Y., who himself grows and produces a most delicious wine. It is said that the Pope is about to send a case of the Vatican grown wine to President McKinley as a token of his personal good will.

The other day a number of influential personages of the papal court submitted to his Holiness a proposal that his wine should be sent next year to the Paris exhibition, bottled and labeled "Vino Leonino di Sua Santita, nel XXI. Anno del suo Regno. (Leonino wine of his Holiness, in the twenty-first year of his reign.) The project comprised the organization of a company for the manufacture and sale of all the wine grown in the Vatican grounds, and it was added that if the Vatican vines proved inadequate to meet the demand, the process now employed with the papal wines could be applied to that produced from other grapes, and could then be sold as papal wines. The promoters of the scheme calculated that the company would be able to guarantee the Vatican an annual income from the sale of this wine equal to that derived from the Peter pence.

In spite of it being argued by the promoters of the undertaking, who included a couple of Cardinals, that the transaction would be for the good of the Catholic Church, the Pope refused to have anything to do with it. On the following day after his rejection of the offer he was walking in the vineyards when he happened to meet the gardener in charge, who, as etiquette requires, fell on his knees before the Pontiff. Placing his hand on the gardener's head, he exclaimed: "Ah, Giovanni, do you know that these wines are worth millions, and that everybody is blaming you and me for keeping them to ourselves."

Quite a number of prelates have been engaged in times past in wine growing, and there are few distinguished foreigners resident at Rome who have not at one time or another tasted that delightful wine produced by the late Cardinal Jacobini, and by his brother, which was to be found on the table of every diplomat accredited to the Vatican. Cardinal Jacobini was the most sunny and genial Prince of the Church who has ever held office of Secretary of State to the papacy. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, like Leo XIII., has resolutely declined all offers that have been made to him to place upon the market the exquisite Tokay wine which he alone grows, the Tokay sold as such being as different to the real article as the cheapest kind of domestic champagne is to the finest "Cru" produced in the country around Rheims. The Emperor only gives it away, and so highly is a gift of this kind prized that when he sent a case thereof to Queen Victoria at the time of her jubilee it was looked upon as one of the most valuable gifts that she had received. The wines produced by the Duke of Orleans in Sicily, by the Kaiser and by the reigning house of Portugal are all cheap wines and sold as such, while the rulers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and of Sweden content themselves with the brewing and sale of beer.

Talking about the Paris exhibition, one of its features will be a section which the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse has caused to be reserved for himself. This young Prince, a grandson of Queen Victoria, is so passionately devoted to art in its various forms that he has grouped around him half a dozen distinguished artists, who are each provided with superb studios in one of his palaces at Darmstadt, where they likewise find board and lodging on the most luxurious scale at the expense of the Grand Duke, who likewise furnishes each of them with a sufficiently large income to provide for their wants. Among their number are a Viennese architect, a Parisian engraver of medals; Patris Huber, the well known designer of Mayence; and three others, one a painter of much merit bearing the name of Christiansen, and another a miniature painter of the name of Paul Burch of Paris, and, lastly, a sculptor of rare talent.

The idea of the Grand Duke is that these artists should be able to devote themselves entirely to their respective arts without having their minds disturbed by any financial worries, anxieties, or cares. He does not even stipulate that the works that they produce shall be his, being willing to pay the market price for what they produce. His aim is that their minds and their talent should be completely untrammeled. He is convinced that art suffers in these present times cruelly from the fact that it is pursued as an industry and as a means of livelihood rather than as pure art.

He recalls the fact that in Europe, as in Asia, the grandest masterpieces of art have been produced by men who were maintained in luxury by Popes, sovereigns, and Princes. Michael Angelo, for instance, was in the pay of the Pope when he created his masterpieces at the Vatican, while King Louis of France and Pope Clement VII. contested for the privilege of becoming the patron and paymaster of Benvenuto Cellini, the most celebrated of all artists in precious metals. In the same way the finest pieces of Japanese arms, as regards lacquer, bronze, and porcelain, were produced in times gone by not for merchants, but by artists who for generations had been in the pay and employ of the great territorial Princes and who were permitted to take their own time and to follow their own artistic bent in producing masterpieces.

This is the principle upon which the Grand Duke of Hesse is now proceeding, and the result will be watched with the utmost interest.

The late Count Nicholas Esterhazy, a Hungarian multi-millionaire, did something of the same kind. But he made the mistake of insisting that their handiwork should belong exclusively to him and should remain in his palaces unseen by the public, so that the artists received none of that popular fame and celebrity which is one of their principal incentives and as necessary to their temperament as the breath of life. Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse is steering clear of this error, and the section which he has secured in the exhibition at Paris next year is for the express purpose of making the world at large acquainted with the works of his protégés under most advantageous conditions for the latter.

As the Grand Duke is not one of the richest, but, on the contrary, one of the poorest of the sovereigns of the confederation known as the German empire, he deserves particular credit for the spirit of artistic enterprise and enlightenment that he has shown in the matter, and while, by reason of the smallness of his state, he can never aspire to fame as a monarch pure and simple, yet there is no reason why he should not occupy a place in the niche of history similar to that enjoyed to this day by the equally enlightened Princes of Medici, who ruled over the equally tiny Italian state of which the capital was Florence.

It is only fair to add that other European monarchs do much for art, though perhaps in a less enlightened way. Thus the Emperor of Austria contributes out of his privy purse a sum of near half a million dolalrs to the maintenance of the Grand Opera and of the Court Theater at Vienna and of the Court Theater at Prague, while the Kaiser pays likewise out of his privy purse a sum still larger towards the maintenance of the opera and of the court theater at Berlin. The King of Saxony gives one-sixth of his income as sovereign to theatrical purposes, while in Bavaria the crown contributes in the same way a quarter of million dollars a year. Even in little Brunswick, where the civil list of the regent amounts to only $250,000, no less than $175,000 is devoted by him to the maintenance of the court theater. The same is the case in most of the petty states of Germany, and it is impossible to deny that the musical and dramatic art derives material advantages and benefits from this munificence.

If the "Hamlet" Fad Continues.

It yet remains for some enterprising theatrical manager to put a company on the road with "3—Hamlets—1."—Topeka Capital.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Birdie Olive Boyd and Mr. Charles Nelson Stevens Takes Place.

The wedding of Miss Birdie Olive Boyd and Mr. Charles Nelson Stevens took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Boyd, 333 Bowen avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens will be at home after Oct. 1 at 4715 Champlain avenue.

Miss Annie Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Champlin, 4711 Woodlawn avenue, was married at 8 o'clock last evening to Mr. Charles Everett Jaques of Edgewater. The wedding took place at the house of the bride's parents, the Rev. Charles Bixby of St. Paul's Church, Kenwood, officiating. A reception followed from 8 until 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Nellegar, 4526 Greenwood avenue, have gone to Europe to remain for a month.

Mrs. J. L. Lombard, 2001 Prairie avenue, has gone to Poland Springs, Me.

Dr. Philip S. Doane, 385 North State street, is at Harbor Point Clubhouse, Michigan, for the month.

Mrs. Charles H. Aldrich and Miss Marion Aldrich of Evanston sailed yesterday from New York for Europe.

Mr. Joseph T. Talbert and Mr. Walter L. Roloson of the Hotel Metropole sailed on Tuesday on the Manitou for Mackinaw. They will go from there to Montreal and then down the St. Lawrence River to New York.

Professor and Mrs. A. M. Smith and family of the University of Chicago are at Bay View, Mich., for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, 417 Superior street, and the Misses McClelland, who are spending August in the Swiss Alps, will return in September to Paris, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Susan Erwin of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is the guest of Miss Campbell of Beecher Hall, University of Chicago.

Mrs. Edward F. Keebler and her son, Mr. Gilbert Keebler, 3833 Forest avenue, will leave today for Pine Lake, Ind., to spend the rest of the month.

Mrs. W. A. Pope, 5328 Madison avenue; Mrs. W. M. Heath, and Miss Beth Pope of Libertyville are spending a few weeks at South Haven, Mich.

CHICAGOANS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

List of Passengers Booked for the Auguste Victoria, Which Leaves New York Today.

The following passengers were booked at the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line for the steamship Auguste Victoria, leaving New York today:

Miss Alice Weer,	Miss Anna M. Jorgensen,
Mrs. C. J. Kurtz,	Mrs. Bertha Edelmann,
Mrs. Anna Rathmann,	Miss Marie L. Schinke,
Miss Katherine Dupee,	Fred Gucker Jone,
P. Kupka,	The Rev. Joseph Zwissig,
O. M. Gehlsen,	Miss Emma Grunau,
C. E. Jorgensen,	Miss Kittie Raeth,
Mrs. George F. Muhlke,	Fred Zeltz,
Master Schinke,	W. H. Bond,
Ft. Orl,	Walter S. Rosenbaum,
The Very Rev. B. Gottwald,	Mrs. H. N. Malloy,
Mrs. A. Salmen,	Miss Helene von Oven,
Miss Amalia Mayr,	Miss Ida Woods,
Miss Frida Schopbach,	Garfield Jones,
Miss Ella Eisler,	Henry Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harris,	Mr. and Mrs. G. Schinke,
Miss Catherine Maria Kurtz,	John R. Effinger,
Thomas Killian,	Mrs. E. Sanzberg,
Miss Grace Hall,	Miss Martha Lange,
A. Wirth,	Mrs. Charles H. Schopback,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones,	R. W. Morris,
	Miss Lena Borchardt.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress represented is composed of a tunic of lavender liberty satin cut extremely low at the neck, with a chemisette of bright

LIBERTY SATIN DRESS.

lavender plaited mousseline de soie. The tunic is trimmed round the top and bottom with guipure insertion.—New York Herald.

The Transvaal's Population.

The population of the South African republic consists of 63,000 Boers, 87,000 other whites, called uitlanders, and 600,000 Kaffirs and Zulus.

A Woman's Toilet

is to her a very serious matter—particularly so when traveling. Every woman is delighted with the charming toilet arrangements provided by the Chicago Great Western Ry. in the new compartment sleeping cars of the

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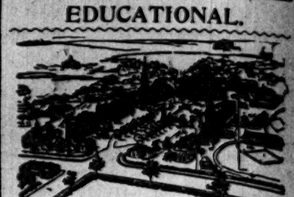

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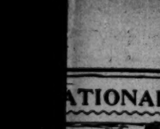

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The North Pennsylvania railroad company has
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GOULD TALKS ON MATCH.

SAYS HE BOUGHT HIS STOCKHOLDINGS IN THE MARKET.

Denies Having Received $700,000 in Stock for His Detroit Factory, but Says He Will Not Be a Competitor—Official Says the Company Holds an Option on the Continental—Advance in Linseed Quotations — Leather Trust Stock Is Cut Down.

Edwin Gould, who has been elected a director of the Diamond Match company, has given an authorized statement to the public in the matter of the Continental Match company. From the wording of his interview the public would be led to believe that he has not parted with the control of the Continental Match company, and that all of his Diamond Match stock holdings had been acquired through purchase in the Chicago market. He says:

"I have been elected a director of the Diamond Match company because of my ownership of a large block of Diamond Match stock which I bought in the stock market in Chicago. I bought this stock because I discovered in my experience in the match business what a strong corporation it was, and considered the stock a sure dividend payer. My large block of stock qualified me to act as a director of the company in which I own a large interest. There is no truth in the story of my having received $700,000, or any large amount, for my Detroit factory, but my large ownership in the Diamond Match company will probably prevent my being an active competitor in the future. It must be kept in mind that the Diamond Match company besides its business of match manufacturing is the owner of large lumber mills."

One of the officers of the Diamond Match company said yesterday Mr. Gould had not exceeded the truth in the statement he had made, but that it was misleading nevertheless. Mr. Gould says he has not received $700,000, or any large amount of stock, for his Detroit factory. According to the officer of the company Mr. Gould has not received any sum for his match concerns for the reason that the stock has not yet been issued and the trade closed. He said, however, the Diamond Match company had an option on the plants of the Continental Match company, which includes factories at Passaic, N. J., and in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a building in Kankakee, Ill., which it is intended shall be turned into a match factory in time. He is to be paid for his interest in the Continental Match company in stock of the Diamond Match company, though the amount he is to receive has not yet been made public.

The Diamond Match company now holds the control of a number of match concerns which are popularly supposed to be competitors. These outside concerns have been under its control for some time; but even the confidential employés of the companies in question have not known that the control of the stock belonged to the Diamond Match company. It is said the names of the concerns to be acquired will, so far as possible, be kept secret.

Advance in Linseed Stock.

Linseed oil stock showed a marked advance on active trading in yesterday's markets. There were sales of 5,675 shares of common and preferred stock during the day, the trading in these stocks practically monopolizing interest on the local exchange. The preferred on sales of 3,735 shares advanced from a low quotation of 53⅜ to 56, closing at 55½. There were sales of 1,940 shares of the common stock with 11⅜ low and 12⅛ the high and closing figures. It is generally believed on the street that a pool has been formed to put up the price of Linseed stock, but officers of the company deny any knowledge of such a move. There are a good many of the big stockholders who have expressed faith in the future of the company throughout the whole time the stock has been hammered on the local exchange. The policy of the officers of the company has been to give no information as to the financial condition of the corporation even to the big stockholders. The hammering that Linseed has received has resulted in the officers taking a different course, and they have recently given to some of the big stockholders statements which show the profits of the company. These reports have not been given to the general public, however, and only a few of the insiders have any definite figures as to the condition of the corporation. The announcement has been made, however, that business is good, and that the present price for linseed oil leaves a good margin of profit. Independent mill owners, however, say present prices are not high enough to leave a margin of profit sufficient to take care of dividends on preferred and common stock. The trading in Linseed has been confined to a few houses and every indication goes to prove that it is not the general public that is buying these stocks, or that any demand exists for it in any considerable volume outside of the people who are presumably back of the present movement.

The American Radiator company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent upon the preferred stock, payable on Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 11 to Aug. 15, inclusive. The American Radiator company has an authorized capital of $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is 7 per cent cumulative and $5,000,000 common. There is required for dividends on the preferred stock $210,000 a year, or $52,500 a quarter. Profits are said to have been considerably in excess of the dividend requirements on preferred stock.

Will Issue $26,000,000 Stock.

The American Hide and Leather company, which includes in the plants which it will control a number of tanneries in Chicago and the West, is to put its capital down from $70,000,000 to $35,000,000. It was originally intended to issue $40,000,000 bonds and $70,000,000 one-half preferred and one-half common. Only $35,000,000 which will be authorized $17,500,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred and a like amount of common. The company will not, however, at the present time only $14,000,000 of preferred and $12,000,000 of the common. Twenty-eight concerns are to be acquired, and of these $18,000,000 but four or five are accepted as the securities under the new plan, under which there will be 75 per cent of the amount to be paid for these concerns in stock and 25 per cent in cash. It has been decided that not more than $10,000,000 of bonds shall be issued, and $2,000,000 of these bonds are already been subscribed for. The annual statement of the American Malting company showed net profits of $1,076,449, which is $118,000 above dividend requirements.

Several of the directors and the general counsel of the National Biscuit company, left yesterday for New York. He will remain there until after the directors' meeting, which is to be held Aug. 16, and will sell the following day for London. Speculation as to dividend on the common stock has now practically ceased. The public has become convinced, on statements made by directors, that a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock will be declared at this meeting.

The North Pennsylvania railroad company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable on Aug. 15.

The St. Paul and Duluth railroad company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable on Aug. 15.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	97¼	98
Ateson	10	101
Bedding Co. of Am.	18	18
Bedding Co. pfd.	85	84½
Brunswick Vehicle	3¾	4
Bute Elevator	33½	34½
Bute Elevator pfd.	74	77½
Bute Iron and Steel	73	77½
Bute Baking Powder	5	6
Standard Oil certificates	490	495

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,940	12⅛	11⅜	11⅝
American Linseed pfd.	3,735	56	53½	55½
American Radiator	15	40	39¾	40
American Radiator pfd.	10	110	110	110
Central Union Telephone	157	185½	185	185
Chicago Edison	1	200½	200½	200½
Chicago Elevated	40	17¾	17¾	17¾
Chicago Elevated pfd.	40	77	77	77
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	100	47	47	47
Diamond Match	1,940	12⅛	11⅜	11⅝
Illinois Biscuit	150	101	101	101
Illinois Biscuit pfd.	10	116	116	116
Illinois Steel	1,400	84½	84½	84½
Lake Street Elevated	500	30¾	30¾	30¾
Lake Street Elevated pfd.	50	90	90	90
Metropolitan Elevated	200	34¼	34¼	34¼
Metropolitan Elevated pfd.	60	125	125	125

BONDS.

Chicago City Ry 4½s	102	$ 500 Lake Ash St.	97
Chicago Gas 5s	111¼	2000 Cons Gas 5s	110¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week before were:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.
New York	$254,061,248	$218,490,790
Chicago	18,048,722	18,267,000
Boston	19,516,687	19,074,270
Philadelphia	13,816,937	13,407,370
St. Louis	4,240,424	4,206,187
San Francisco	3,380,471	3,208,197

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows:

Union Pac	$ 400	45	44⅝	44⅝
Do pfd	500	80	79½	80
U. S. Rubber	200	51½	51½	51½
U. S. Leather	8,300	7¾	7½	7¾
Do pfd	6,300	73¾	73¼	73¾
Un. Bag	900	28	28	28
Do pfd	100	95¾	95¾	95¾
W. & L. E.	100	19	19	19¼
Do 2d pfd	100	39¾	39¾	39¾
Wabash pfd	1,100	30½	30¼	30½
Western Union	500	90¾	90¾	90¾
Wis. Central	200	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd		74¼	74¼	74¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	118	United States	50
American	140	Farco	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¼
U. S. 2s, cou	100¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	113
U. S. 5s, reg	108½	U. S. 5s, reg	111¾
U. S. 5s, coupon	108½	U. S. 5s, coup	111¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	129½	D. of C. 3.65s	117
U. S. new 4s, coup	129½		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$3000 Atch gen 4s	95¾	$8000 do 1st coll 5s	96¾
Dopfd	100	1000 M-O & R 4s	97
14000 do adj 4s	85¾	3000 ML S-W 1st	114¼
4000 Ann Arbor 4s	98	1000 M-St L 5s	115¼
2000 Adams Ex 4s	107½	1000 N Y C-W 1st 4s	100¾
5000 B R I 5s	115¾	6000 N-W con 4s	94½
2000 B-O 3½s	96	15000 N P prior lno 4s	102¼
25000 do 4s	100¾	2000 NYC 1st	112
2000 Bkln Un El 1st	101	10000 NYG L 5½s	109¾
1000 Colo Sp 4s	93½	50%@100¼	
4000 C-O gen 4½s	97½	5000 O R-N 1st	112½
2000 do con 5s	118½	13000 O S-L 4s	101¾
10000 Cent Ga con 5s	98¾	1000 Pac coast 1st	104
10000 do 1st inc	41	5000 P-W 4s tr	99½
10000 C I-T ref	100	50000 Reading g m 4s	88¾
24000 C R I & P 4s	107¾	10000 R G W 1st	93½
1000 Can So 1st	108½	2000 St L S W 1st	95¼
2000 C-S 1st	116¾	70000 do 2d inc	69@69¾
4000 C F I 5s	91	10000 St L M 4s	85½
20000 Cent Pac 1st	99½	2000 St L K C-N 1st	98
5000 D S M 1st	98¾	2000 S R T inc	24½
11000 D-Mack gold 4s	70	1000 St P M-M 4s	117
15000 Erie gen lien	71	5000 St P C-M 1st stamped	108¼
5000 do prior 4s	91¾	12000 So Pac 4s	83¾@83¾
5000 E T V-G g m 5s	103	5000 So P Cal 5s	107¾
25000 F-P M 5s	105	4000 So Ry 5s	109¾
5000 Ft W-DC 1st	78½	25000 S F P-P 1st	107¾@74
10000 G H-S A M-P 5s	103½	10000 T C-I B div 1st	109½
12000 H Val 4½s	103¾@98¾	12000 Tex-N O con 5s	103¾
2000 IaCent 1st 5s	114	5000 T St L-K C 1st	114¾@115
115000 K C P-G 1st 6s	67¾@70½	1000 Tex P 1st 5s	115¾
77000 L-N coll tr 4s	99¾@¾	10000 U Pac 4s	105
2000 do unified 4s	99¾@100	1000 Wab 1st 5s	117
12000 do g m	116	1000 do 2d	100¾
10000 Mex Int 1st 4s	87¼@87¾	19000 do deb ser B	87
2000 M K-T 1st 4s	93		
2000 do 2d	81		
3000 Mo P tr 5s	100		

BONDS.

$2000 Atch 4s	100	$7000 K C Ft S-M 6s	99¼@¼
5000 Mex 4s	75¾	1000 Gas 1st 5s	86

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—There was not much in the stock market today. The market sold off at the opening on realizing and on the heavy tone imparted by sympathy with London. Sales of securities for London account continued today on a moderate scale. The call money rate in London nevertheless dropped to 1½ per cent. The discount rate in Paris advanced, but in Berlin declined. There is a renewal of anxiety over the Transvaal question, which had its effect in foreign stock markets and in this country in the reflected early depression here. But the local market resisted this downward tendency and was inclined to move upwards before the end of the first hour under the lead of Sugar and in sympathy with an additional rise in the Minneapolis and St. Louis stocks.

Consolidated Gas was strong and American Tobacco forged upwards again, its gain reaching nearly 3 points and holding well near the top. Sugar weakened before the day was over, but there were enough individual stocks showing strength to maintain a pretty firm tone, notwithstanding the intense dullness, prices for most of the day. Some of the gains were Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic preferred, 2¾; American Linseed Oil preferred, 2¾; the United States stocks, 1¼ each; Oregon Navigation, 4½; Pacific Coast, 3; and Reading and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 2 each. General Electric and Colorado Fuel, a point each. Atchison preferred advanced strongly in the late dealings.

The call money rate was easier today under the influence of offerings from out of town sources. Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul were said to be lending money here, and expressions of opinion from financial centers in the West as to the plentitude of money there had a reassuring effect. While Chicago is buying commercial paper in New York country banks throughout the West are said to be buying paper in Chicago.

The rates for time loans and for commercial paper remain the same. Speculation as to dividend on the common stock has now practically ceased. The public has become convinced, on statements made by directors, that a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock will be declared at this meeting.

The North Pennsylvania railroad company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable on Aug. 15.

The St. Paul and Duluth railroad company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable on Aug. 15.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	5,000	162¾	163¾	161¾	162¾
Atchison	3,000	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
Do pfd	3,000	63¾	64¾	63¼	64
Alloues Mining	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Arnold Mining	50	15	15	15	15
Arcadian Mining	2,500	79	79	78	78¾
Boston Elevated	150	108	108	108	108
Bost. & Mont. M.	30	300	300	300	300
Baltic Mining	1,000	25	26¼	25	25¼
Cochiti	400	14	14	13¾	13¾
C. B. & Q.	1,000	115¼	117	115	117
Chic. Junction	50	144	144	144	144
Chi. & N. Mining	10	840	840	840	840
Centennial Mining	200	84½	84½	84½	84½
Dominion Coal	500	53	53¾	53	53¾
Franklin Mining	200	21	21	21	21
Mercer Mining	100	21	21	21	21
Mohawk	50	26	26	26	26
Mich. Copper	100	13	13	13	13
Osceola Mining	1,000	91¼	92	91¼	92
Old Dom Mining	100	38	38	38	38
Parrot	1,200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Pullman	200	184½	184½	183	183
Royal	500	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼
Quincy Mining	200	160	160	160	160
Santa Fé	5,000	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
Santa Ysabel M.	200	13	13	13	13
Stock Island	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Utah	200	44½	44½	44½	44½
Union Pacific	4,000	44½	44¾	44½	44¾
Do pfd	100	77½	77½	77½	77½
West End R. R.	60	95	95	95	95
Wolverine, Min.	200	48	48	48	48

BONDS.

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5000 Mex 4s	75¾	1000 Gas 1st 5s	86

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"The markets here were depressed today by the reported refusal of the Transvaal government to accept a joint commission and Mr. Chamberlain's speech this morning in the House of Commons. Americans opened dull. New York bought, but the close showed little change. Business here is dead. Tintos, 45¾; Anacondas, 11¾. New York again bought, but there is no further lendable, over-night fixtures being at 2¼. Opinion is undecided as to what action the bank will take tomorrow on the discount rate question. The bank discounted short bills today freely at 3¼. It bought £121,000 gold in bars and $68,000 in German coins. Ten thousand pounds was taken for South America. The net influx for the week was $945,000."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—American securities opened steady, with prices irregular. Later the market followed the lead of Wall street and closed firm. Business was limited to professional trading. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £179,000. Gold at Buenos Ayres, 126.10. Spanish 4s closed at 59¾. Beet sugar—August, 10s 9¼d. Calcutta linseed—Spot, 38s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s 6¾d. Resin—American strained, 4s 6d.

Consols for money, 105⅛; consols for the account, 105 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 100¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 38¾; Illinois Central, 117¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¾; St. Paul common, 135¾; New York Central, 142¾; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Reading, 16¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 76¾; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 11¾. Bar silver quiet, 27¾d per ounce. Money, 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¾@3⅜ per cent; for three months, 3⅜@3¾ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Influenced by unfavorable Pretoria and Johannesburg telegrams, prices on the bourse today opened weak, and this condition of affairs was accentuated by the possibility of a rise in the Bank of England rate tomorrow. Business transactions were immaterial, and toward the close the dullness in mine shares increased in sympathy with the weakness in the London market, this affecting the other departments.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Prices on the boerse today were easier on unsatisfactory advices in regard to the Transvaal situation. Argentine securities were lower on the rise in the gold premium. American securities were maintained, but Canadian Pacifics were weaker.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 4,080,000 marks, treasury notes increased 240,000 marks, other securities decreased 24,280,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 19,080,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—On the boerse today business was dull owing to the unfavorable political outlook and uncertainty in regard to money. Spanish 4s and Argentines declined. American securities were fairly steady. Local shares eased on realizations.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Mining stocks:

Cholar	29	Ontario	950
Crown Point	20	Ophir	120
Con. Cal. & Va.	390	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	300
Gould & Curry	40	Do preferred	1,000
Hale & Norcross	32	Sierra Nevada	67
Homestake	1	Standard	55
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	33
Mexican	60	Yellow Jacket	32

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	18	18½	4,000
Bankers	4¾	5	3,000
Des Moines	4½	4¾	3,000
Dictator	2¾	3¼	12,000
Doctor Jack	19¼	19¾	1,000
Ironclad	6	6¼	2,000
Isabella	88	89½	1,000
Mountain Beauty	4¼	4¾	2,000
New Zealand	31½	32	500
Reno	8¾	9	9,000
Theresa	1	1¼	1,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Anaconda	6¼	6¾	1,000
Alamo	3¼	3½	1,000
Acacia	18	18½	4,000
Diamond	4¼	4½	3,000
Anchoria	70	72	600
Blue Bell	12¾	13¼	7,000
Bugsheriff	2¼	2½	28,000
C. C. & M.	12¾	13¾	9,000
C. K. & N.	11¾	12¼	6,000
Dawn	2¼	2½	76,700
El Paso	39¾	40	70,500
Favorite	1¾	2	1,000
Findley	15¾	16	13,000
Garfield	16¼	16½	4,000
Gold Sheet	3¾	4	2,000
Gold Stone	2¾	3	28,000
Gould	22¾	23	7,000
Humboldt	2¼	2½	1,000
Isabella	89¾	89¾	1,000
Independence	59¾	60	1,500

(Continued on tenth page.)

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $272,344,272; gold reserve, $244,902,514.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Dominion Coal, in the regular board, and the mining and curb securities, on the curb, were the features of the local speculative trading today. Dominion Coal was bought for both accounts, and gained from 53 to 55, reacting only a small fraction. One per cent was bid to call it at 60 for sixty days. New England Gas and Coke further advanced on the curb to 30, and the 5s were two points higher, at 82. The favorable outlook for these projects undoubtedly has created a bullish sentiment on the securities which they represent, and buyers evidently desire to anticipate dividends. The copper shares were fairly active, but appear to be in better supply than demand. Prices, however, ruled low. Atlantic sold up from 24 to 24¾. Quincy at 160, Franklin at 21, Montana at 380, and Atlantic at 30. Osceola lost 4, to 91¾, but rallied to 92. Arcadian sold up from 78 to 79, with reaction to 78¾. United States Mining was active around 22 and Isle Royale gained 2 to 83. Old Colony sold at 207. Calumet & Mexican Telephone at 4 and 3¾, and United States Oil at 47¾ and 47½. Call loans, 2¼@4¼; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5¼; clearings, 79; balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

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Bugsheriff

INDIA PLAN OF CURRENCY

MINT DIRECTOR ROBERTS EXPLAINS GOLD BASIS SYSTEM.

Free Coinage of Silver Will Be Stopped Altogether in Accordance with Plan Inaugurated in 1893, but Not Definitely Settled—Arrangement So Long Anticipated Not Calculated to Disturb American Markets—Gives the Western Farmers Fair Competition.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Commenting upon the report of the committee placing India on the gold basis, Director of the Mint Roberts said today:

"The report does little more than reaffirm and declare the permanency of the policy adopted in 1893, when the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. The mints were closed originally because the decline in silver had become so great as to embarrass the Indian government, which received its revenues in silver and had to make a large share of its disbursements in gold.

"The government makes its remittances to London by selling bills of exchange on the London market, these being bought by people who desire to make remittances to India. Before the mints were closed the public could either buy these 'council bills' or send silver, but by closing the mints the government hoped to force the purchase of the bills at a higher rate.

"Hard times followed in India, attributed by those who criticised the government to the closing of the mints, but attributed by the government to the famine and other causes. There was considerable agitation in favor of reopening the mints, and the business world was in no little uncertainty about the future. It was considered highly desirable that the government's future policy should be definitely assured, and accordingly something over a year ago a committee of eleven was appointed by the Indian office in London to investigate the whole subject. The committee has published two volumes of testimony, and now gives its conclusions.

Mints Closed to Silver.

"It is unanimous in finding that the mints should not be reopened to silver. The committee says:

"'Even apart from considerations affecting the government of India, it is not in the interest of India that her foreign commerce, over 80 per cent of which is with gold standard countries, should be tampered with by the restoration of silver monometallism.'

"The committee pronounces the efforts of the government to hold the value of the rupee at 16 pence a success, and holds the sale of council bills at that figure to be proof that India already has the gold standard.

"It hesitates, however, to recommend the final step—viz.:

"That the Indian government shall give gold in exchange for the silver rupees current. They say that in their opinion it is not necessary for the government to bind itself to do this. It would 'impose on the government's notice to an amount which cannot be defined beforehand, and the liability is one which in our opinion ought not to be accepted.'

"This has been the puzzling question in the Indian situation. The government has no gold reserve, nor has it the means to obtain a stock of gold at once. It could only be done by the issue of bonds or in installments through taxation, and it is not practicable to increase the taxes of India to any considerable degree.

"The committee concludes that the acquirement of a reserve may be left to the future and that the present silver currency of India may be maintained at a fixed value to gold by supplying such quantities of gold as are needed for foreign remittances.

Problem of Gold Reserve.

"That, they say, they 'regard as the principal use of a gold reserve.' In fact, that is precisely the service performed by the gold reserve of the United States. The Indian committee refers to the example of the United States. It is recommended that the Indian mints be opened to the unrestricted coinage of gold and that the British sovereign be made a legal tender, upon the theory that gold will flow in as more money is needed, and that eventually a considerable share of the currency will thus come to be of gold. The significance of the report is in the determination not to reopen the mints. The policy of India may now be presumed to be settled."

Asked if there was any reason to expect such a movement of gold to India as might disturb money markets in the world's centers, Mr. Roberts replied:

"There is not. India cannot draw any more than she can pay for, and she is not rich enough, or likely to develop exports fast enough, to make her demands serious. She has taken nine or ten million dollars' worth of Australian gold this year. She can't possibly take a sum that will exceed the increase of this year's gold production over last."

"Does the final adoption of the gold standard by India have any bearing upon our foreign trade?"

Puts Wheat Producers on Level.

"It puts the wheat producers of the two countries on a common monetary level," replied Mr. Roberts, "and disposes of the old argument that the Indian farmer has an advantage over the American farmer because he receives his pay in a falling currency.

"Whatever intricacies there once were in the subject have been cleared up, for the Indian farmer, like the American farmer, is now paid by the gold standard. The alleged advantage was an illusory one, for he only held it while the currency continued to depreciate, and then he could work it off on some uninformed or helpless fellow-countryman at a former value.

"Furthermore, in the nature of things a currency must stop falling some time, when it becomes worthless, if not sooner.

"This committee agrees with the Indian government that the interests of that country as a whole demanded that the depreciation of its money should cease, and that its financial system should be linked to that of the other important nations of the world."

No Great Rush for Certificates.

The reports so far received from subtreasury cities indicate that the call for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin will be considerably less than the Treasury officials expected.

San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, however, have not yet been heard from.

Up to last night the New York banks had asked for the exchange of $4,500,000; Philadelphia, $70,000; Baltimore, $616,000; Washington, $150,000 in the departmental series and $150,000 in "to order" certificates.

A large percentage of the New York calls have been for $20 and certificates of other small denominations. The real purpose of the banks in asking for small denominations will probably develop within the next few days.

Certificates Received in New York.

New York, Aug. 9.—A second installment of gold certificates amounting to $1,500,000 was received at the Subtreasury today.

The certificates were in denominations of $20 to $1,000, and were distributed in lots of $100,000 among the banks in the order of their application.

VICTORY FOR DAIRY UNION.

J. F. Somes Pleads Guilty to the Charge of Violation of the Butterine Law.

The first of the series of prosecutions instituted by the officers of the Illinois Dairy Union against merchants charged with selling butterine as butter came up yesterday before Justice Wallace and resulted in a victory for the prosecution, J. F. Somes of the "Ohio Butter company," 54 Fifth avenue, pleading guilty and being fined $25 and costs, which he paid. Witnesses for the dairy union were present, but in view of the plea of Mr. Somes their services were not required.

"We cannot indicate what our next step will be," said Hugh V. Murray, attorney for the dairy union, "but the precautions, I believe, will go an as rapidly as we can get around to them. Our efforts to force an obedience to the butterine law have worked some good. The records show that last month some 900 butterine licenses were issued, an average of 30 daily. So far this month only 30 licenses have been issued."

There were no evidences in court of the alleged "protection" guaranteed butterine dealers by a local concern from which many of the offenders have been buying supplies.

INSURANCE MEN IN SESSION.

Fourth Annual Convention of the Local Fire Agents Begins at Chautauqua.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—At Chautauqua today the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents was opened in the big auditorium by an address of welcome by Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of the Chautauqua assembly. The response was by George D. Markham of St. Louis, who, it is expected, will be the next President of the association.

Young E. Allison, editor of the Insurance Herald, of Louisville, read a paper on "The Divorce of Company and Agent," which, for its wit, was received by the delegates with laughter and applause.

H. C. Martin, manager of the insurance periodical called Rough Notes, spoke on "Associated Effort in Fire Underwriting."

No other business was taken up. After seeing the Chautauqua sights the delegates returned to Buffalo this evening.

A meeting of the Executive committee was held at the Iroquois Hotel to discuss the questions which will be considered at the three business sessions tomorrow.

In the afternoon, while the delegates are at work, their wives will take a trolley ride around Buffalo.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Chicago party of local and State insurance men bound for the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Agents at Buffalo, left at 5:30 p. m. yesterday on the Lake Shore limited. The party was headed by C. S. Pellet, President of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and R. W. Hosmer, President of the Illinois Association of Local Fire Agents. The convention opened during the day in Buffalo. "We should have liked to be at the opening excursion to Lake Chautauqua," said Mr. Hosmer, "but most of us felt we could not spare too much time from business, and so have planned to reach Buffalo at the beginning of the actual convention proceedings."

Following is the Buffalo convention program for today and tomorrow:

Aug. 10, 10 a. m.—Addresses of welcome by Mayor Diehl and John N. Scatchard. Reply by W. P. Pattillo of Atlanta, Ga. "A View of the Association from the Company's Standpoint," by E. C. Irwin of Philadelphia. Appointment of committees and miscellaneous business.

Afternoon—"British Agency System," Henry W. Eaton, New York. "Eastern Agency Conditions," Colonel S. D. Leavitt, Boston.

Evening—"Local Agents and Legislation," by Charles A. Hewitt of Chicago. Address, "The Man with a Grievance," W. R. Townley, St. Louis.

Aug. 11, 10 a. m.—"The Cause and the Remedy," Robert Dickson, New York. "Southern Conditions," E. S. Gay of Atlanta. Short extempore addresses by J. F. Downing, Erie; T. E. Gallagher, Cincinnati; George Rickards, Butte; Thomas Baker Jr., Fargo; Peter F. Pescud, New Orleans.

The excessive fire insurance losses this year are having a most depressing effect on the underwriters. For the last seven months the losses have run over $11,000,000 monthly, and are in the total $10,000,000 over those of a year ago. This outlook is far from encouraging, as rates have been falling lately and commissions give indications of increasing. Following is a showing of fire losses in the United States and Canada for the first seven months of 1897, 1898, and 1899:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
January*	$12,049,700	$ 9,472,500	$10,718,000
February	8,780,750	12,023,300	9,400,000
March	10,502,950	7,645,200	11,492,000
April	10,983,000	9,211,000	9,218,000
May	10,152,000	11,072,300	9,991,500
June	5,684,450	9,206,900	6,714,850
July	6,626,500	8,929,750	11,426,400
Total	$64,566,750	$67,166,850	$77,126,150

*Corrected.

The Board of Directors of the Western Mutual Life association has sent out notices of a special meeting of policyholders, to be held at the offices of the association on Sept. 8, for the purpose of voting on a resolution to increase the Board of Directors from five to seven. The notices bear the names of Directors John V. Clarke, Thomas Rhodus, Birch F. Rhodus, and Paul O. Steenland. Clarence I. Peck and Gilbert B. Shaw are mentioned for the two directorships that it is desired to create.

New York, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—F. J. Baker, said to be a Chicago attorney, has been scouring the East for the last three weeks in an unsuccessful effort to secure control of small fire insurance corporations. A majority of the company officials refused point blank to entertain propositions to sell, and those willing to do so asked a prohibitive figure for their holdings. Mr. Baker left for Canada yesterday.

PLANS TO TEST RIVER WATER.

Sanitary District Boat Juliet to Be Used by Dr. Reynolds in Making Analyses.

A thorough test of the condition of the water in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers along the line of the drainage channel will be made next week by City Health Commissioner Reynolds. The use of the sanitary district's boat, Juliet, for this purpose, was granted to him yesterday by the sanitary trustees. The object of this work is to secure correct analyses of the condition of the water in those streams now and compare them with the results of analyses which are to be made after the channel is in use. Chief Engineer Randolph predicts the channel will be opened by Dec. 1 and the water turned into it.

FILES SUIT ON MEADOWCROFTS.

Samuel T. White Begins Action for $5,000 on Alleged Deposit in the Defendants' Bank.

Samuel T. White, through his attorney, M. L. Raftree, yesterday revived memories of the litigation in the Meadowcroft Bros. bank case by filing a suit for $5,000 against Frank R. and Charles J. Meadowcroft, who constituted the firm accused of swindling in the conduct of their bank in the '80s, and who were made the subjects of criminal prosecution. The account is for money deposited, interest, and costs. It is said that the cause for filing the suit is that the Meadowcrofts are supposed to have become able recently to repay some of the indebtedness of their bank.

TO ISSUE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Assistant Treasurer Williams Receives Official Notification to Begin—Orders $10,000,000 Worth.

William P. Williams, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, yesterday received official notification from Secretary Gage to begin issuing gold certificates. The order went into effect last Tuesday. Since 1893 no gold certificates have been issued by the Treasury department. Mr. Williams has consulted some of the bankers of Chicago and found that they are ready to take over $4,000,000 worth of the certificates. He has sent in an order for $10,000,000 worth, which will be here in a few days.

DEACONESSES AT LAKE BLUFF.

Will Have Charge of the Afternoon Meetings Today—Miss Taggart to Speak.

The Deaconesses will conduct the afternoon meetings today at Lake Bluff campmeeting. Miss Taggart, who has charge of the Methodist Orphanage at Lake Bluff, will be the principal speaker. The morning sermon yesterday was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Holmes, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Joliet district. His subject was: "The Christlike Life." The Rev. James Rowe preached at 2:30 p. m. on "Angel Faces." The evening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Miles W. Setterfield.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Dry goods—Fair store trade in cotton goods and mail order demand fully up to prelous average. Tendency of heavy brown sheetings and drills upward. Occasional lines 1/8 higher. Four-yard sheetings against buyers. Bleached and coarse colored cottons firm, with average sales. Print cloths, both regular and odds, firm, with fair business in the latter. Prints and ginghams steady. Woolen and worsted fabrics firm in all staple varieties. Silks quiet, prices unchanged.

Plans Look for New Home.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 9.—A deputation of Finlanders is here inspecting the country, with a view to arranging for the immigration of thousands of Finlanders, who desire to escape the tyranny of Russia. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, sends a special request to the Governor of Newfoundland that all assistance practicable be rendered.

$7.00 to Marquette, Mich., and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry., Aug. 10, good returning until Aug. 30. Ticket offices, 198 Clark-st. and Wells Street Station.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

ARBITRATION PROPOSITION ON GULF PORT RATES FAILS.

War for Western Roads Regarded as Likely—Attitude of South Atlantic Lines Held Responsible—Hanley Refuses to Make Concessions — Summary of Reasons for Not Recognizing Differential—Capping the Climax—As to Military Business.

Gulf competition for Missouri River merchandise traffic is certain to involve the Western roads in a serious rate war. The proposition to arbitrate the question whether the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road should be allowed a differential rate on merchandize via the gulf ports to the Missouri River has been voted down by the Western roads, because the South Atlantic lines are determined to meet any rate that may be made by the gulf lines.

Executive officers of the Western roads were in session all day yesterday trying to bring about a settlement of these troubles, but failed to make any headway. Traffic Manager Hanley, representing the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, refused to make any concessions. He thought his company could stand the war as long as any of the other roads. J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific, urged to use his influence with the Morgan & Mallory people to withdraw their cut rates, promised to do his best.

A proposition was made to make the same rates by way of Newport News, Norfolk, and Savannah to Texas points as are made via the gulf ports to Kansas City by the Mallory & Morgan lines, the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, the Santa Fé, and the Southern Pacific railroads. Present rates to Texas points from New York via South Atlantic ports are 17 cents higher on first-class freight than all-rail rates to Texas points and 7 cents higher than by the gulf lines.

Reasons for Refusal.

The refusal to arbitrate the matter is explained thus:

"If Western lines agree today to give the gulf lines a differential of 15 per cent from the lowest south Atlantic line rate or any other differential, it would not improve the situation in the least, because the lines running from New York to south Atlantic ports (Newport News, Norfolk, and Savannah) have given notice to all interested that they will meet any rate made from New York by the Missouri River via the gulf ports. They absolutely refuse to recognize any differential that may be granted to the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road."

Normal rates from New York to Kansas City are as follows on first-class freight: All-rail direct lines $1.40 a hundred pounds; via South Atlantic ports, $1.37, and the same via the gulf ports.

As a result of successive cuts the gulf lines went down to 80 cents, which is the present rate both via the gulf and the south Atlantic ports.

The climax was capped by the application of this 80-cent rate on first-class freight from New York to Kansas City over the following route: Maine Steamship company, New York to Portland, thence by the Grand Trunk to Chicago, and thence by the Burlington to Kansas City. The rate from Chicago to Kansas City, a little over 500 miles, is also 80 cents.

The discrimination against Chicago is so palpable that any one but the Interstate Commerce Commissioners can see it. The commissioners were told openly the other day in this city that they failed to comprehend their duties or they would at once stop the willful violations of the law in the gulf port matter.

The Missouri Pacific has decided to protect the St. Louis merchants by making a material reduction in rates from that city, and this will compel the Chicago lines to do the same thing for the Chicago merchants.

As to Military Rates.

Western General Passenger Agents were again in session yesterday at the Great Northern Building considering measures to secure the maintenance of the military business going to and coming from the Philippines. As volunteers are continually arriving at San Francisco from the West, the competition for carrying them to their homes is growing stronger and an ironclad agreement is found to be necessary to prevent widespread demoralization. The agreement now being perfected guarantees to each road interested a reasonable share of the business, and in this way, it is believed, undue competition for the business will be prevented and paying rates secured from the government.

Simpson Joins the Alton.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 9.—The St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railroad is now without a President or general freight agent. Some time ago Mr. Faithorn was appointed general manager of the Chicago Terminal company, and today a circular was issued announcing the appointment of George B. Simpson, general freight agent, as assistant general freight agent of the Alton, with office at Kansas City, vice S. H. Fulton, deceased.

Sale of Kansas Road Postponed.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 9.—The sale of the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern road, which was to have taken place at Oskaloosa today, was postponed sixty days at the request of Eastern stockholders.

General Railway Notes.

It is understood that at the next meeting of the directors of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha a proposition will be made to the Chicago and Northwestern to lease the road on the basis of a guarantee of 4 per cent on common stock, as this offer probably will be accepted.

A. J. Poston has been appointed by the Trunk Line Passenger association joint agent for the execution and extension of tickets sold to Philadelphia and return for the G. A. R. national encampment, to be held in that city Sept. 4 to 9. The agency will be located at 1332 Chestnut street.

Vice President C. H. Chappell of the Alton, accompanied by S. E. Felton, receiver of the Queen and Crescent, left yesterday for Kansas City to meet President Ramsey of the Alton, who is returning from a trip to Alaska. They will accompany Mr. Harriman from the Missouri River to Chicago, and expect to reach here on Friday afternoon.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association lines for the following occasions: National Association of Postoffice Clerks, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 4 to 8, from all Central association points; National Association of Municipal Electricians, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 5 to 7, from all Central association points; National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13 and 14, from all Central association points; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Providence, R. I., Oct. 3 to 6, from all Central association points.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—200082—Fuller Co. vs. Elizabeth Brown; by defft. $3,088.—188761—Wm. P. Fitch vs. James De Witt Andrews; by defft. $31. 200138—Est. of Baldwin L. Brown vs. Speed Mfg. Co.; by defft., $313.34, and genl. and special exn. 198,453—Sec. T. & T. Co. recvr. of Lansing & McGarig Co. vs. Wm. Shakel; by defft., $2,833.33, and spscl. exn.—200392—Charles J. Jones vs. J. J. Reinsch; by defft., $220.51.—200391—Mrs. L. George vs. Wm. S. Burbank; by defft., $280.36.—199269—Wm. W. Heroy et. al. vs. Kent Furn. Mfg. Co.; by defft. $1,465.50.

Judge Chetlain—196168—Hettie Pontius vs. W. C. St. Ry. Co.; pltff. r'mt $250 from ver. mo. n. t. and overruled and judgment $950; appl., bond and bill ex. 40 days.

Judge Haney—189014—King M. L. Nat. B. L. & B. B. assm. vs. Royal Insurance Co.; on findg., $1,000, satisfied.—174457—Peter Gary vs. Geo. A. Fuller & Co.; on findg., $100, satisfied.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1495—Fletcher Smith; liabilities, $20,262.92; assets, $12,295; Phelps & Cleland, attorneys.

1496—Felix Seltzer; liabilities, $673.60; assets, $120; A. L. Pudenz, attorney.

1497—H. A. Denecke & Son; liabilities, $478.96; assets, none; John M. Raymond, attorney.

1498—Ferdinand C. Roberts; liabilities, $10,309.61; assets, $271. Frank A. Moore, attorney.

1499—Franc G. Roberts; liabilities, $4,814; assets, $59.50. Frank A. Moore, attorney.

1501—Nathaniel E. Jones; liabilities, $22,876.46; assets, $90; S. Danziger, attorney.

1502—Zemach Davidson; liabilities, $1,320; assets, none; F. Kingsland, attorney.

1504—Peter Simon; liabilities, $2,000; assets, $35; F. A. Denison, attorney.

1504—Howard C. Tilton; liabilities, $1,062.53; assets, $85; William G. Wise, attorney.

Decrees.

Judge Chytraus—198863—Mathonsser vs. Bezzelmet; dec. sale.

Judge Clifton—6418—Corring vs. Murray; def. dec.—8344—Y. M. B. and L. A. vs. O'Neill; dec. sale.—183047—Meyer vs. Muehlberg; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Wheatley—Motions of course. 14741—In re Stevens.

Judge Haney—Emergency business.

Judge Chytraus—Emergency business.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—4536, 4564, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4712, 4734, 4564, 3541, 4037.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—4536, 4564, 4567, 4568.

Consumption of Tea.

This country consumed 93,000,000 pounds of tea in 1897, valued at $13,000,000.

GOULD TALKS ON MATCH.

(Continued from ninth page.)

Jackpot	36½	36¾	$3,600
Keystone	12¾	12¾	6,000
Lexington	13	13¼	9,000
Monarch	5¾	6	6,000
Moon Anchor	110	112	1,000
National	16¾	17	46,000
Pinnacle	25¾	25¾	1,000
Portland	196	197	2,500
Pappoose	7¼	7½	5,000
Pharmacist	4¼	4¾	9,000
Republic	7	7¼	3,000
Specimen	17½	18	5,000
Union	24¾	24¾	6,500
Work	26	27	6,700

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	17½	18	7,000
Chicola	4¼		11,000
Damon	18½	18½	1,000
Enterprise	8½	8¾	3,000
Favorite	4¼	4¾	1,000
Gold Sov	8½	8¾	12,000
Jackpot	46¾	47	1,000
Lexington	14	18	1,000
Pharmacist	4		1,000
Pinnacle	25¾	25¾	15,000
Rocky Mountain	1¾		1,000
Specimen	12¾	13	1,000
Bonanza King	6¼	6¾	3,000
Bob Lee	4¼	4¾	2,000
Buckhorn	4¼	4¼	2,000
Golden Age	3¼	3½	6,000
Orfordville	7	7¼	2,000
Marscon	4	4¼	6,000
Red Bird	3¾	4	1,000
Sedan	2¾	2¾	1,000
Anna May	4	4¾	27,000

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive: Spring chickens per lb. 11¼@14c; fowls, 11½c; roosters, 7½c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, per pair, 30@70c; geese, 90c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed: Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms, 10½c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, 16@18c; do mixed weights, 14@15c; do Pennsylvania, mixed weights, 14@15c; do Western, drypicked, 4 lbs and over to pair, 13c; do scalded, 11@12½c; do dry-picked or scalded, under 3 lbs, 11@11½c; do under 2½ lbs, 10@10½c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10½@11c; do Western, dry-picked, prime, 10½@11c; do Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 10½c; do Western, scalded, average prime, 10½@11c; do heavy, 10c; old cocks, Western, 7c; ducks, Eastern and Long Island, spring, 13½c; do Western, spring, 6@8c; do old, 5@6c; geese, Eastern, spring, selected white, 16@17c; do dark, 18@14c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.00@2.25; do small and dark, $1.25@1.50.

New Schedule for Zinc Ore.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 9.—The climax of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' association's fight against the smelters for higher prices was reached today when the association announced that it had made the prices for all grades for the next six months. This means prices for about $8,000,000 worth of zinc ore. Heretofore the schedule of prices has been made weekly. The new schedule makes the price for ore running 60 per cent metal $46 per ton, and for every 1 per cent metal less $1.00 less per ton.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 9.—Credit balances, $1.27; certificates closed, cash oil offered, $1.28¼; no bids or sales. Shipments, 97,393 brls; average, 84,079 brls; runs, 102,647 brls; average, 83,908 brls.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—The grain trade settled down to 2¼ cents on corn to Lake Erie and 1¾ cents to Port Huron. Charters: To Buffalo—Vessel rate, corn, Armour, Gogebic, Biwabik, Vance, corn. To Sarnia—Ada Medora, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—Grain shippers at the head of Lake Superior are setting the pace in rates, and to get tonnage ore men must follow them closely. The vessel rate to Buffalo advanced 3¼ cents today, and there is little tonnage to be had at that figure. For single trips it is said that some business is fray the head of the lakes has been done at ore at 1.15. Coal rates are firm and steady. Charters: West—Alva, Duluth to Buffalo, 3¼ cents; Coal—queen of West, Pennsylvania, Ohio to Ashland, 50 cents; Iosco, Jeanette, Ohio to Duluth, 50 cents.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: Wheat—Houghton, Arthur, Buffalo, 1¼ cents.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Chickamauga.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Van Straubenzie, Langdon, Badger State.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Senator, Yakima. Cleared—Coal—Wright, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Pontiac, Naples. Cleared—Light—Italia, Joliet, Cort, Duluth.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Bessemer. Cleared—Coal—Minneapolis, Gladstone. Light—Holley, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Sory. Cleared—Phenix, Midland; Rugee, Escanaba; Marion, Manistee.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Hadley, Schlesinger, Chicago; Bangor, Kallyura, Fontana, Lake Erie ports.

MARQUETTE, Mich. — Arrived — Lansing. Cleared—Veronica, Stafford, Tonawanda; Cherokee, Chippewa, Ashtabula.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—John Eddy, Outhwaite, Barr. Cleared—Coal—Packer, Manitowoc; Louisiana, Portage. Light—Continental, Manistee, Marquette.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Griffin, Nicholas, Christie, Sonsmith, Pease, Planet. Cleared—Coal—Runnells, Portage. Light—Vulcan, Stephenson, Harvey Brown, Jenney, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Wyman, 11 last night; Powers, 2 a. m.; Lapetite, 7; Schroeder, 8:30; Birchhead, Jones, Burton, 11; Ames, 2 p. m. Up—Burnham, Soper, 9:30 last night; Ellers, 10; Foster, Advance, Alert, 1 a. m.; Stephenson, Filer, 1:30.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Mills, Hundred Twenty-seven, Carpenter, Tyson, Wilkeson, Toledo, Ohio; Holland, Adventure, King, Magnet. Cleared—Coal—Grampian, Duluth; McBrier, Marine City; Light—Corry, Duluth; Fay, Cobb, Marquette; Russia, Alpena.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Lizzie Madden, Marshall, Kingfisher, Tilden, Bissell, Commodore, Benton, Bulger, Lumberman, Lake Breeze—Abram Smith, Bayfield. Lumber—George King, Gawn, Teutonia, Buffalo; Black, Orr, Carrington, Conneaut; Tyrone, Fairport.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Buell, Nipigon, Codorus, Hanna, Holden, McWilliams, Aurania, Lagonda, Granger, Shenandoah, Chicago; Saulter, Mitchell and consort, Meriden, Ralph, Harold. Departed—Oliver, Onoko, McGregor, Lockwood, Palmer, Hesperian, Superior; Harper, Sacramento, Granada, Lake Erie, ore; Worthington, Wilbor, Martin, lumber, Chicago; Turner, Lake Erie, lumber.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Up.—Parks Foster, 5:20 a. m.; Newaygo and consort, 8:10; Manitou, 9:40; Averill, 10; Marquette, 11:30; Helena, 2:30 p. m.; Ogdensburg, 5:40; Lake Erie, 6:50; Ellen Williams, 3:40; Delaware, 4:10; Chile, 5:10. Down—Alcona and consort, 9 last night; Pickands and consort, 9:40; Case, 10; Nebraska, 4:10 a. m.; Starke, 1:50 p. m.; Mosher, 3:20; Fayette Brown, 4:10; Masaba, 5; Topeka, 5:30; Arabia, 6:40.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Mackinaw, Vail, Wade, Aberdeen, Baltic, Reynolds. Cleared—Coal—Rappahannock, Superior; Lackawanna, Duluth; Farwell, Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; Free, Cormorant, Chicago; Orion, Waubaushene, Fort William; Wesley, Toledo. Light—Nyanza, Superior; Wilson, McDougall, Cleveland; Ward, Logan, Keith, Viking, Duluth; Stimson, Indian Bay; Tower, Manitowoc; Corona, Escanaba; Pueblo, Chicago.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—America, 9:30 last night; Osceola, 10:30; Kearsarge, 2:20 a. m.; Troy, Wetmore, 3:30; Curry, Rosemount, Selkirk, Mahoney, 5:20; Panther, 6; Pennsylvania, 7; Selwyn Eddy, 8:40; City of Genoa, 9:20; Alberta, Vega, 1:30 p. m.; Devereux, 4; Gettysburg, Rhoda Emily, Wall, 4:30; Mills, Crosthwaite, Exilla, & Niagara, 6; Colonial, 7; Yale, 9:20. Down—Maida, Wade, Carnegie, 1 a. m.; Colgate and whalebacks, 2:40; Queen City, 4; Kirby, Hartnell, Merida, Choctaw, 5; Pentland, 6; Manhattan, 7; Moore, Gould, 7:30; Mahoning, 9:30; Arabian, Majestic, Oades, 10; Cadillac, 10:40; Arabian, noon; Alaska, 12:30 p. m.; Republic, 1; Northwest, 1:40; V. H. Ketchum, 2:30; Langell, Interlaken, Arenac Moore, 3:30; Grover, La Rose, Marine City, Roscobel, Buckeye State, 7:40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Frontenac, 10:20 last night; Huron, 11:40; Garden City and barges, Point Abino, Leader, 1:10 a. m.; Majestic, 1:30; Spencer, Pennington, 2; Thew, Monticello, John Duncan, 4:30; Havana, 4:50; Tom Adams, 5; Seguin, Kelly, Presque Isle, 5:50; China, 6:15; Lyon, Linn, 8:40; Sparta, 7:40; Joliet, Concord and barges, 9; Volunteer, 8:10; Olympia, Business, 10; Susquehanna, 12:30 p. m.; Centurion, 2; Andaste, 3; Cort, Krupp, Russell, 4; Germanic, Hutchinson, 4:20; Northland, Saranac, 5; Maricopa, Maida, Hackett, McGregor, Schenck, Oliver Mitchell, 5:50; Edwards, Golden Age, Peloro, 6:30; S. C. Hall and barges, 7; Wallace, 7:10; Jewett, 7:30; Tacoma, 7:40; Wolf, 9:20. Down—Stafford and consorts, 9:40 last night; Commodore, 10; Hennepin, 10:20; Minch, Dundee, 11:40; Bermuda, Langell Boys, Comstock, 12:15 a. m.; Houghton, India, C. H. Davis, 1:40; Britannic, 2; Wm. Smeaton, 3; Bannockburn and consorts, 3:40; S. Mitchell, Chickamauga, of Holland, Owen, Pilcher, 5:15; Hoyt and barge, 6:30; Clyde, 6:20; Queen of the West, 8:30; New Orleans, 9; Marina, Marcia, 9:10; Melbourne, 10:30; John Ketcham, Ogdensburg; Conemaugh, Syracuse, Buffalo, Saltford, 2; P. & P. M. No. 5, E. S. Tice, Manistee. Light—Oceanica, Milwaukee; Paris, Venice, South Chicago.

Cleared—Merchandise—Tuscarora, Juniata, Buffalo. Grain—B. Whitaker, Buffalo; R. J. Fryer, Kalkaska, Goderich; German, Depot Harbor; Ada Medora, Sarnia. Light—H. C. Winslow, Grand Haven; H. A. Root, Glen Haven; S. O. Neff, Port Washington; Conemaugh, Syracuse, Buffalo. Sailed—P. & P. M. No. 5, E. S. Tice, Manistee. Light—Oceanica, Milwaukee; Paris, Venice, South Chicago.

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Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Ida E., Manistee; F. W. Fletcher, Traverse City; W. P. Ketcham, Duluth; S. O. Neff, Elk Rapids; M. E. Kelton, Washburn; G. Sturges, Alpena. Merchandise—Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg; Conemaugh, Syracuse, Buffalo. Sailed—P. & P. M. No. 5, E. S. Tice, Manistee. Light—Oceanica, Milwaukee; Paris, Venice, South Chicago.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899:

Nelson-st., 160 w of Racine-av., n f, 25x 119, Aug. 4 [Commercial L. & B. Assn. to Peter Wetterman] ..... $ 1,500

N. Leavitt-st., 50 n of Belmont-av., w f, 50x109, May 15, 1896 [M. B. Wyrzanski to C. F. Chosiewski] 1,600

W. Huron-st., 125 e of Western-av., s f, 24x115, June 15 [Carl Wenzel to C. W. A. Deckerman] 3,000

N. Western-av., 25 n of W. Huron-st., e f, 25x125, July 15 [S. Greenbaum to Henry Cohen] 1,500

15 Arlington-st., s f, 25x155, Aug. 5 [John Connell to Henry J. Harwick] 7,600

Turner-av., n e cor. W. 15th-st., w f, 25x 124, Aug. 7 [C. Brisch to F. Meyer] 6,500

Ogden-av., 90 s of Clifton Park, s f, 25x 125, Aug. 7 [A. F. Heimkamp to T. Lake] 1,800

Nutt-st., 72 ft of W. 18th, s f, 24x124, Aug. 7 [M. Meister et al. by M. in C. to Henry Horn] 2,550

W. 19th-pl., 200 w of Jefferson-st., s f, 20x100, July 18 [S. Greenbaum to Henry Cohen] 3,100

S. Canal-st., 200 n of 30th, e f, 25x124,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Incumb of $1,800, April 10 [Joseph J. Sack to Nellie Pearl] 3,000

Same property, U. S. stamps, $2, July 8 [Nellie Pear to Frederic C.

...-MALE HELP.

...cellaneous.

...ADIES' AND GENT'S FUR-...artment for a large department ...city; exceptional opportunity. ...Great Northern Hotel, 12 to 1

...IRST-CLASS MAN, WITH ...ust be well acquainted in city. ...Tribune office.

...EWSPAPER OR HOUSE-TO-... 502, 167 Dearborn-st.

...LES SCRIBNER SONS, ... man of good address to call ...tationers; must have business ... well recommended; position ...arborn-st.

...ORETICAL AND PRACTIC... construction of electrical and ...; college map preferred. Ap... ROBBINS CO., 149 and 151

...T AND BEER HALL: MUST ... salary $12 week. Address A

...GH-GRADE MEN WITH REF... ...rative library work; expenses ...hursday forenoon. Parmelee ...1841 Wabash-av.

...HOLESALE DRY GOODS AND ...one but experienced men need ...eferences and salary expected. ...Tribune office.

...36TH AND 37TH U. S. VOL... ...ge organized in the Philippines; ...ce must be between the ages of ...accepted recruits will be equipped ...ment with least possible de... ...e to LIEUTS. EDWARD S. Mc... ...n F. GWYNNE at recruiting ...n under Fred Grunhagen's ...kson-sts. Open for Chicago ...y. Friday, and Saturday this

...D EXPERIENCED INSIDE ...y to Superintendent's office.

...15 YEARS. APPLY FRIDAY. ...h and Columbia Theater.

...ITH $500 CASH AS MAN... ...central Illinois. Address A

...TO SELL AND INTRODUCE ...ar. We interest the Rag music ...ub. Co., 358 Dearborn-st.

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...pers and Clerks.

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Domestics.

...UPERESS — FIRST-CLASS ... and man are keep in family; ... references required. Apply at ...d, north of Granville-st., North

...O WASHING; FRENCH PRE... ...month; refs. Call 4126 Drexel-

...OUSEMAID AT ONCE, FOR ...family. WALTER T. DWIGHT, ...st.

...FOR SUMMER RESORT IN ... week. Call 4616 Langley-av.

...OR WORKING GIRLS; USE OF ... week. 2430 Prairie-av.

...OOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL ...venient flat; two in family. Call ... C. M. BRANCH, 196 E. 22d.

...EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO ...ork for small family. 4114 Cala-

...OOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ... wages. 3765 Washington-av.

...IRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-...erences. 4348 Ellis-av.

...COMPETENT; REFERENCES ...es E P 467, Tribune office.

...WO GIRLS, AT THE FORUM ... 507 E. 43d-st.

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Five ...	1,900	14
Five ...	2,000	14
Seven ...	2,000	14
Six ...	2,100	14
Seven ...	2,200	15
Seven ...	2,300	15
Five ...	2,350	15
Eight ...	2,400	15
Seven ...	2,500	18
Eight ...	2,700	20
Eight ...	2,900	20
Eleven ...	3,350	20
Seven ...	3,300	22
Nine ...	3,400	22
Eight ...	3,400	22

...Very small cash payment required. Call ...write for illustrated circulars of these and many ...other houses at from $1,800 to $4,500 for sale on ...monthly payments, same as rent.

S. E. GROSS, ...Sixth floor Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK $2,500 TAKES $7,500 ...flats near Center. STEWART, 164 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—941 GARFIELD-BLVD., 9-ROOM ...brick residence and barn; lot 36x180; hardwood ...finish; will give snap bargain for quick sale. H. ...DALEY, 134 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE ...finest streets and boulevards call on ENGENE ...A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE-...vards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON ...HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST OF ...BARGAINS, stating what you want. ...COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. CALUMET-AV. AND 68TH-...st., going fast now. ...GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ANY PART ...of 1,000 feet, west of Cheltenham, near 79th elec...tric. Address A 600, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST. ...75x162, at a great bargain. Address A 560, Trib...une office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG AUCTION SALE OF LOTS— ...next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at cor. ...Spaulding-av. and 27th-sts.

Notice the easy terms: 40 big beautiful lots, ...fronting on Spaulding and Turner-ave., between ...27th and 28th-sts., will be sold to the highest bid-...der, without reserve.

The prices will be whatever you bid. ...The terms are so easy that any one can buy a lot. ...$10 down at time of sale, $10 more within 30 ...days, and balance only $5 or more per month, ex...cept corner lots, where payments will be $10 ...per month. Sale will be held in our BIG TENT, ...with GOOD SEATS FOR ALL.

On this day we will have DE BAUGH'S FA-...MOUS MILITARY BAND with us, and they will ...play all the latest popular music. Ladies are in...vited. There will be plenty of seats, and we will ...be glad to have them with us.

How to get there: Take Blue Island-av. or ...Western-av. cars, and transfer on 26th-st., ...Spaulding-av., then walk 1 block south. Remember ...the day, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 p. m. Call or ...send for plats of the property.

E. CUMMINGS & COMPANY, ...S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—EIGHT AND TEN-...room houses, modern, open to tenant. ...A. G. GOODRIDGE, 2349 N. 42d-av.

FOR SALE—160 W. TAYLOR-ST., 25-FT. FLAT, ...good for mnfg.; must sell; $5,000. ...COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. VACANT, ON VAN BUREN-...st., near California-av. depot, L. road; $50, ...worth $100. YARLOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOME. ALSO STORE ...building; easy payments; will take Winnetka ...vacant. RIGGLE, 90 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—9-ROOM HOUSE ...and lot, 37½ ft.; pr., $4,000; $500 down and bal...ance to suit buyer. JAMOT BROWN, 1001, 155 ...La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE; ...steam heat, fine lot, good location, 5 cent fare, in ...Austin; small payments, $30 per month; interest, ...same as rent. Address A 527, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—AUSTIN, 2-FLAT ...residence, cost $3,200; sell for $2,350; $1,100 cash ...required; rents for $14 and $12. Address A 526, ...Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA RESIDENCE; TAKE ...clear vacant part payment. A 542, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN ...acre. Hickey acres, $600 an acre. Must ...sell acres NOW. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER COTTAGE AT WHITE ...Lake, Mich., with 2 acres, boats, furniture, etc.; ...an ideal place; $1,200; apply immediately. Address ...A 561, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES SHORTLEAF PINE ...timber; guarantee 7,000 feet to acre. AN-...DREWS, RICE & CO., St. Louis.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, LINE VERA ...Cruz and Pacific railroad; isthmus Tehuantep

FINDS CURE FOR SMOKE.

INSPECTOR SCHUBERT'S OBJECT LESSON ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Takes a Trip to Blue Island in the Cab of No. 216 and Learns That the Railroad Can Abate the Nuisance of Fumes and Cinders with a Star Crew and Choice Fuel—His Comments on the Run — Views of Experts.

Smoke Inspector John C. Schubert, prodded into activity by the complaints of the patrons of the Illinois Central railroad, made the trip to Blue Island yesterday afternoon in the cab of a suburban express engine to be given a demonstration of how the road can abate the smoke nuisance when it feels so disposed. The trip was made in the cab of engine No. 216, with a star crew and a supply of choice coal.

The results of the trip were an object lesson in smoke prevention. No. 216, with Engineer Frank Dunham in charge and Fireman Smith at the shovel, made a trip on scheduled time that was all that the complaining patrons of the road could demand. While No. 216 was running south with the gauge indicating 130 pounds of steam, showing that the fireman was not "favoring it," and this with a minimum of smoke, other engines were passed on the tracks doing all in the way of smoke that has been made the burden of complaints.

Inspector Schubert was accompanied by William H. Quirk, smoke inspector of the Illinois Central railroad. His position in the cab gave opportunity to see what a competent and careful fireman can do in the way of preventing smoke.

Schubert Approves the Run.

At the end of the run Inspector Schubert said to Inspector Quirk:

"That was first rate. If all your engines were run like that there wouldn't be any smoke on the lake front."

And Inspector Quirk replied to Inspector Schubert:

"That's the best crew on the road and that's the way they do it every time."

It was a new experience for Smoke Inspector Schubert, being the first time he has seen the operation of a locomotive at close range. It indicated to his satisfaction that there are smoking engines on the road and that the preventive is one which is at the disposal of the management. The Smoke Inspector was moved on Tuesday to send an inspector to watch the Illinois Central trains and he received a report of seven smoking Illinois Central engines and two smoking Michigan Central engines. So he was about convinced that there were smoking engines on the lake front and what he wanted to find out was how and why they were smoking.

Choice Coal and Good Firing.

The methods which evoked the admiration of Smoke Inspector Schubert were simple. The tender carried a good quality of coal—large lumps and fairly free from dirt. The fireman put the coal in the firebox not more than two shovelfuls at a time and repeated the firing frequently. The door to the firebox was left open the greater part of the run down the lake front. When the train got out to the neighborhood of One Hundredth street the firing was done in three and four shovelfuls and the door was closed. The object lesson in clean methods was emphasized. The volumes of smoke began to pour out of the stack.

No. 216 left on the fast track as an express at 2 o'clock with the Smoke Inspector peering out of the front window of the cab and squinting up at the stack. Engineer and fireman and the engine itself, even to us the crew said, "it had not been in the shop for seventeen months," were on trial to make as little smoke as an Illinois Central express suburban train can make on a fast trip.

"Just a few puffs when starting," announced Smoke Inspector Schubert as the train skirted around the Illinois Central station at Twelfth street. Down by Hyde Park engine No. 145—with three freight cars was passed, lazily puffing along and emitting smoke in black clouds.

"There isn't any excuse for that," said Smoke Inspector Schubert, as he took the number of the offending engineer.

Samples of Smoking.

At One Hundredth street the stack of No. 216, which had been making a smokeless record, began to throw out clouds, and Inspector Schubert drew in his head to find out what the fireman was doing. He was throwing in coal in three and four shovelfuls, being out in the country, "where it did not matter," and was keeping the door to the firebox closed—two simple performances which were responsible for the clouds.

At Blue Island No. 216 was given a chance to do what it could in the way of smoking. The device for consuming the smoke was turned off, coal was piled in, and the door closed. And No. 216 smoked like a freight engine with a heavy train going up a steep grade.

It was all plain to Smoke Inspector Schubert that the essentials for smokeless trains are simply careful firing, with good coal, and the devices which are on all the engines.

From Locomotive Standpoints.

"An engineer and a fireman have got to work together," said Fireman Smith. "If they don't there is no use of the fireman trying. If the engineer pokes her right up, the fireman cannot help making smoke. You can't always keep the door of the firebox closed either, no more than you can keep the door of an oven open and expect to bake. And you can't keep up steam for a long time by shoveling in one shovelful."

"I tried coke some years ago," said Engineer Dunham. "It is unsteady. You can't rely on it. Sometimes you have a fearfully hot fire, and sometimes you can't get any steam at all. Once I had only thirty pounds of steam, and got out south by a through passenger. They had to shove me right out of the way and go on ahead. You can't burn coke or hard coal in these fireboxes. They are too small. The fire is right up on the crown sheet. But take a fireman like Smith and there need not be any smoking. Notice that Smith always fires just as we leave a station, and then we do not slow up at one with the smoke pouring out."

Spies Smoke Offenders.

On the run back to Randolph street the Smoke Inspector spied another smoke-spouting engine and made a note of the number. Another offender was passed, but it was down the road, pulling a heavy freight of sixty-five cars and a dead engine. The Smoke Inspector decided that with such a load any engine had a right to smoke and charged the fault up to the road itself for making up such a heavy train.

The Illinois Central officials state that extra orders have been issued to the road's inspectors to report every offense on the part of a train crew and the offenders will be punished. On the first report the engineer and fireman are laid off for five days, on the second for a longer period, and for the third a still longer time or are discharged.

Schubert Outlines Plans.

"There was an engineer in to see me today," said Smoke Inspector Schubert. "He had been laid off for a smoking engine and he wanted me to fix it up with the road so that he could get his engine back again. I just showed him this morning's TRIBUNE and said: 'You want me to be a good fellow and then catch it. I can't do anything for you.'

"There are only three inspectors in this department now. There should be six, but some of the men have been taken off for garbage inspection. I have to be at the office in the morning and in the afternoon I do inspecting myself. We have to cover the whole city. I have sent inspectors to watch the Illinois Central, and I was down there myself yesterday.

"Those tugs at Van Buren street have got to stop, for one thing. As long as they are out on the lake we can't do anything with them, but when they are at dock they have got to quit smoking.

"The railroads are notified as soon as the report of one of their engines smoking is received. They generally take action at once. The smoking is just a matter of careful firing."

The Smoke Inspector stated that it is the intention of the department to call the master mechanics of all the roads together for a consultation on the proposition of issuing general and complete instructions to firemen and engineers upon the subject of smoke prevention and also for the consideration of a new smoke-consuming device.

L. A. W. Excursion to Boston.

Makes new rates one way to New York and New England. E. J. Hunter, Agent, 208 Clark street.

ISSUE ON ELEVATOR TRUST.

Industrial Commission's Subcommittee in Session—John Hill Gives Confidential Information.

The Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Industrial commission began its session at the Palmer House yesterday. In the morning John Hill came before the committee, informally discussing the elevator trust and giving the members information on which they expect to base an investigation. In the afternoon the witness was W. H. Burke of Evanston, editor of the Farmer's Voice. He talked of the general condition of the farmers of the State, and argued for single tax as the remedy.

The members of the subcommittee here are the chairman, former Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris of Eaton, O.; Senator James H. Kyle of Bismarck, S. D., chairman of the Industrial commission; and Eugene D. Conger of Grand Rapids, Mich. The commission will continue hearing testimony, both voluntary and subpœnaed, for several weeks. The elevator trust will occupy much of its time.

John Hill was the first of the number of grain men who are expected to appear. He declined to appear in open session, and accordingly his testimony was taken at a confidential sitting of the committee. The members say it will be used as a basis on which they will call their witnesses and pursue their investigation. This investigation probably will be begun today, and a number of men have been summoned.

The commission is sitting in Parlor O of the Palmer House. The members are working on an investigation of the complaint that the elevator men have all the best of the grain trade by reason of their combinations with the railroads, and that the farmer is the one who stands all the losses and pays all the expenses. Among the witnesses subpœnaed to tell about this side of the controversy are:

W. R. Hostetter, Secretary of the Farmers' Institute.
Senator Charles Bogardus of Illinois.
J. M. Stahl, Secretary of the Farmers' Congress.
Milton George, ex-President of the National Grange.

The elevator men will be given their hearing in St. Paul and Duluth.

John Hill gave the subcommittee what the members say was valuable information. W. H. Burke told them that the farmers of Illinois were complaining of the condition of affairs, particularly of taxation. He advocated single tax as the remedy for all their ills. He said Chicago was not paying its fair share of the taxation. He was a voluntary witness before the commission.

TELL TALES OF PROSPERITY.

Western Merchants, Here to Buy Fall Stocks, Say Farmers Are Making Money.

Taking advantage of the reduced fares secured for them by the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, 2,000 merchants from Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western States, are expected to visit Chicago within the next few weeks to buy their fall stocks of merchandise. Several hundred of them already have reached the city, and, from stories of prosperity which they tell to the Chicago jobbers, there is evidence that the fall trade will be much larger than ordinary.

Special excursion rates of one fare plus $2 for the round trip have been obtained for all points west of the Missouri River, and of one and one-fifth fares for points east of the Missouri. The sale of tickets began on Aug. 5, and merchants from the farther Western States are beginning to arrive. Buyers are expected from Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

At the headquarters of the National association, where most of the visitors meet, only one opinion is expressed as to the prosperity of States from which they come. Most of the merchants are sellers of general merchandise, and their customers are chiefly farmers. They declare that the prosperity of the farmers has sent them to Chicago to buy more goods of a better quality than at any time in the last six years. The farmers, they say, will harvest immense crops of corn, and in many States equally large crops of wheat.

The great majority of the buyers are expected to arrive within two weeks.

ALGER LAND LEASE UP AGAIN.

Final Hearing of the Former Secretary's Claim Now Before the Court of Appeals.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9.—A transcript of the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court of Tennessee in the famous land sale case, in which former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger figures as plaintiff, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

The case now regularly comes before this court on an appeal, and is against T. B. Anderson and others for recovery of $108,228 with interest. Alger purchased from defendants 14,804 acres of Tennessee land at $7 per acre. It is alleged that the land was represented to contain valuable coal deposits and valuable timber, but the petition claims things were misrepresented, and that seller, agents, and others entered into collusion with intention to defraud.

General Alger in the lower court obtained $105,000 judgment. This was set aside, and the case now comes for final hearing before the Court of Appeals.

PLATTDEUTSCHEN GILDEN MEET

Annual Convention Opens with a Parade Through Down-Town Streets —Change Constitution Today.

The annual convention of the Plattdeutschen Gilden began yesterday morning with a parade. Fifty carriages, decorated with flowers, preceded by a band, left headquarters at Orpheus Hall, 39 La Salle street, at 9 o'clock, traversed the down-town streets, and later proceeded to Schoenhofen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avenues, where the convention met.

Addresses of welcome were made by Frits Folk and Christian Clausen, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. City Prosecutor Howard S. Taylor appeared on behalf of the Mayor.

In the afternoon reports from the grand officers were read, showing that in the last three years the number of subordinate lodges has been doubled.

The convention will close on Saturday. Today the principal business will be changing parts of the constitution.

LEASED TO F. SIEGEL & BROS.

Cloak Firm Secures Building Now Used by Phelps, Dodge & Palmer for Five Years After Jan. 1.

Ogden, Sheldon & Co. yesterday leased to the wholesale cloak firm of Ferdinand Siegel & Bros. the six-story and basement building, 80x180 feet, on the north west corner at Fifth avenue and Adams street, at present occupied by the wholesale boot and shoe firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. The lease dates from Jan. 1, 1900, and runs for five years at a rental of $30,000 a year. F. Siegel & Bros. now occupy four floors at Franklin and Quincy streets, but the return of good times forced the firm to look for a location that would give them more room. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer are negotiating for several sites, and in a few days will decide what shall be their location after Jan. 1.

Bernard Gaston Is Exonerated.

Justice Eberhardt yesterday dismissed the case against Bernard Gaston, who says he is a member of the Order of Old Catholics, and who was charged by the police with obtaining money by false pretenses. The Rev. Father Labourt, 92 Washington boulevard, vouched for Gaston's membership in the order, and said his taking money for the "St. Joseph's Home for Abandoned and Destitute Boys of All Denominations" was warranted.

Judge Horton's Gift to Charity.

Before leaving Chicago for his summer outing Judge Horton left in charge of W. Stay Smith, 703 Ashland Block, $300 to be spent for car fare by the various charitable and benevolent organizations who give outings and picnics for women and children during the heated season. Mr. Smith will consider requests for tickets made by any church, mission, or charitable organization engaged in charitable outing work.

Niagara-Buffalo Excursion, $12.50.

Toronto, $12.95. Low rates one way. Kid rates everywhere. E. J. Hunter, Agent, 208 Clark.

BIG CLAIMS FOR EXTRAS.

STAR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY ASKS CITY FOR $250,000.

Demands Based on Alleged Changes Required in Method of Building Intercepting Sewer — Commissioner McGann Says He Will Not Allow Them and a Suit May Follow—Effort to Check Pollution of the Lake—Other Municipal Matters.

The Star Construction company, which is building the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer, has filed claims for extras against the city amounting to $250,000. They are of two kinds. One is for extras on account of the city asking to have oak instead of hemlock plank used for the outer ring of the sewer, and the other on account of the demand of the city that the sheathing used on the sides of the sewer in its building shall be allowed to remain as a protection to the buildings on the sides of the street. The contractors intended to remove this sheathing as fast as the sewer was built and use it again further along in the work, but Commissioner McGann insisted that it should be allowed to remain. He feared if it were taken out the pressure of the buildings would cause some bad leanovers, if nothing worse.

"I shall not allow the claims for extras," said Commissioner McGann, "but I do not know what the courts may do about it. After the Wier & McKechney and Duffy cases there is no telling what may happen. It seems to me it is the duty of the contractor to do his work so as not to damage any one, and that is what we are insisting on the Star Construction company doing, and here we have this long bill for extras. Next thing, I suppose, we will have a lawsuit."

Nash Must Prove Ability.

Patrick Nash, the lowest bidder for constructing the South Side intercepting sewer, called on the commissioner and represented he had more than money enough to do the work, but he was told he would have to come in today and make a satisfactory showing before his bid could be considered.

"In work of this kind," said Mr. McGann afterwards, "money has to be expended for machinery and other things to a considerable amount before the contractor can draw a cent from the city. If he is not strong enough financially to carry out the work he is in trouble from the start. All of our recent difficulties in sewer building have grown out of such a state of facts."

City Ready for Tunnel Work.

The city is now ready to go ahead with the work of completing the section of the northwest tunnel which was taken away from Weir & McKechney. It is also promised the Duffy section will be finished as soon as the other. There is no chance of water being let into the tunnel, however, this year. The section let to Fitz-Simons & Connell has been ready nearly a year, but is useless because the other sections are not completed.

Talk of Lake Pollution.

Health Commissioner Reynolds and Commissioner McGann discussed the subject of allowing the scows which are dredging for the government to dump in the lake. The original permit given them was to dump on the lake shore between Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth streets, but this brought forth protests from residents that the practice is offensive and is adding land to the lake front possessions of the Illinois Central railroad. It was suggested that the scows might be made to go eight or nine miles into the lake, but Commissioner McGann objected to this on the ground that dumping there would do more to contaminate the water supply than if it were done inshore, and Commissioner Reynolds agreed with him. It was decided that the best plan available was to allow the dumping from 1,000 to 2,000 feet out from the shore between Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth streets. It is thought the material dumped there cannot reach the water supply, especially as it is largely clay, nor can it add to the railway company's possessions.

Accuses the School Board.

President Lindblom has revived the charges that the Board of Education does not treat fairly the employés sent to it by the Civil Service commission.

"A clerkship which always has paid $100 a month only pays $50 when one of our eligibles is sent to fill it," said Mr. Lindblom, "and every thing possible is done to prevent men we send to the board from accepting the places, in the hope that through a lack of eligibles the old employés may be retained."

After Gamblers on Boats.

Superintendent of Police Kipley has given orders to break up the gangs of gamblers and confidence men which go out on the excursion steamers in order to fleece passengers. The boat about which the most complaint has been made is the Chief Justice Waite. Two city detectives reported that when they took passage on it to look after the gamblers on board they were charged $2 each for fare, while the price demanded of each other passenger was 25 cents.

PLANS FOR THE UNVEILING.

Extensive Preparations Made for Dedication of Illinois Monument in the South.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Extensive preparations are being made for the dedication of the Illinois monument on the Chattanooga and Chickamauga battlefields on Nov. 23. Major James A. Connelly will make the principal address. General H. V. Boynton will speak for the government, Governor Candler for Georgia, and Governor McMillin for Tennessee. All the Southern Governors and staffs are to be invited.

BLOW TO THE CARP FISHERIES.

Attitude of Lake Erie Dealers Makes Unprofitable the Business of Illinois River Men.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The carp fishery business in Illinois River towns is greatly interfered with this year on account of Lake Erie shipping continuing in activity during July and August. This year the Lake Erie shippers show no disposition to raise the market and local shippers are alarmed. They will probably place the carp in a fish farm for later shipment.

INVESTIGATE STRANGE DEATH.

Neighbors of a Belleville Farmer Declare That They Heard Him Cry for Help.

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—An investigation was today begun into the death of John R. Gray, a wealthy farmer, who left his bed at midnight to go to the well for a drink and was found dead in the well with a heavy rock tied to his back. Several neighbors say they heard cries of murder from the Gray house and recognized the voice as that of Gray. Members of the family deny that they heard the cries.

LADY ELGIN SURVIVOR DEAD.

Last of the Persons Who Escaped the Disaster Found Kneeling by His Bedside.

Bessemer, Mich., Aug. 9.—Patty Meager, the last survivor of the Lady Elgin disaster, was found dead kneeling at his bedside. He is supposed to have been dead since last Sunday. He lived in a small shanty near the mine.

Pulp Mill at Stiles, Wis.

Stiles, Wis., Aug. 9.—A mammoth pulp mill will be built on the Eldred Lumber company's property, getting its power from the Oconto River. The company has 100,000,000 feet of hemlock, which will be used for pulp.

To Educate Cuban Girls.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Mrs. S. A. Steele, manager of an extensive home for needy children in this city, has arranged with General Fitzhugh Lee to receive fifty Cuban girls at the home and raise and educate them.

The increase in the sales of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is something enormous. Purity and superiority will tell.

PICNIC OF COLORED MASONS.

Festivity at World's Fair Park Follows Installation of Officers and Down-Town Parade.

With the exception of the installation of newly elected officers in the morning yesterday was devoted to pleasure by the colored Masons in attendance at the Knights Templar conclave and Masonic jubilee. The Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Illinois met at Apollo Hall and installed the following officers:

Grand High Priest—G. H. Green, Springfield.
Deputy Grand High Priest—C. A. C. Smith, Chicago.
Grand King—T. M. Holland, Chicago.
Grand Scribe—William Neal, Springfield.
Grand Lecturer—J. W. Dunmore, Chicago.
Grand Secretary—G. C. Hinton, Springfield.
Grand Treasurer—G. S. Murray, Springfield.
Grand Captain of the Host—J. L. Jones, Chicago.
Grand Principal Sojourner—London Smith, Chicago.
Grand Royal Arch Captain—C. A. Ricks, Duquoin.
Grand Master of the Third Veil—R. J. Hodge, Chicago.
Grand Master of the Second Veil—E. W. Totten, Chicago.
Grand Master of the First Veil—C. H. Thomas, Rock Island.
Grand Guard—Adam Horn, Chicago.

Members of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee arrived in Chicago in time to participate in the parade and picnic, which occupied the remainder of the day. Nearly 800 uniformed Knights were in the parade, which formed at Apollo Hall, State and Twenty-eighth streets, headed by the Eighth Regiment (colored) Band, the Grand Commandery officers of the Illinois-Iowa jurisdiction, and the Kentucky and Tennessee commanderies. After parading through the down-town streets the Masons boarded cars on the South Side elevated road for World's Fair Park, where the remainder of the day was spent at a picnic.

The program for today includes a jubilee entertainment at First Regiment Armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, a display by all the orders, and exhibition drills by visiting commanderies.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Free Employment Bureaus.

Glen Ellyn, Ill., Aug. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"The Tribune" is doing a world of good in advertising "the Free Employment bureau." It is a charity that bids fair to strike at the foundation of trouble and sorrow. In the realms of peace there is not a more powerful ally than "The Tribune" in effecting reforms and forwarding charitable undertakings. PARA C.

Belief in a Future Life.

Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Commenting on Ingersoll's death you recently said that "belief in a future life and the immortality of the soul and a hope as steadfast that they will meet again the one who has passed on" is "both a consolation for their grief and compensation for their loss."

Are the false beliefs in immorality held by other religions than the Christian also "a consolation and compensation?"

Does it make no difference whether a belief is true or false? If not, why not teach that none will be "lost," and that heaven will be one grand eternal "picnic," where every want and whim will be fully gratified? May not the lunatic who imagines himself a king in this world with every want gratified be happier than the sane person? Or is there, after all, more happiness in following whithersoever rational truth leads? Yours for investigation, truth, and progress.

D. WEBSTER GROH.

Speculation in Real Estate.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I ask the privilege of expressing my dissent to your editorial statement in Sunday's issue, that the day of real estate speculation was practically ended, and henceforth the industrial stocks would occupy the attention of the public. The writer of the article qualifies his assertion by saying that property would still be in demand for actual building purposes, in doing which, he gives away his whole case, for this demand for use and occupation is at the bottom of all speculation. The speculation simply anticipates this demand and reaps its profit. Real estate, like every other medium of investment, is subject to the law of action and reaction, and the time will never come when it will generally be put on a fixed investment basis. There are a large number of people in Chicago who have expressed their belief that the maximum growth of the city has been reached. The pessimists have declared that this city is now losing its lumber trade; that the grain traffic was being diverted, and the Western cities were rapidly capturing the packing industry. That, finally, the population must shrink up and property lose its value.

The occurrences of the last six months have demonstrated the falsity of such conclusions. There has never been a time when all branches of trade were so prosperous and every indication points to a period of growth beyond any previous record. People in touch with the influx of population state that at least 2,500 new residents are coming in each week, and all finding work at the highest wages. Add to this the natural growth, and it will be evident when the census is taken that the present increase is at the rate of nearly 200,000 a year. Another element of additional growth will soon come into play when work is begun upon the reconstruction of the city, which will employ tens of thousands more in the various branches of the building industry.

It is estimated that at least two houses out of three now standing must be reconstructed in order to get tenants and produce an income.

The changes in construction and added conveniences have made many of the buildings erected before the World's Fair unfit for present profitable use. This applies to business as well as residential tenements. Old real estate men who are familiar with the ups and downs of the market regard the outlook for property as exceptionally bright. The situation is suggestive of a smoking fire, which needs only the touch of a match to break out into a blaze. That a city never gets too old for speculative fevers is shown by the booms which periodically take possession of London and Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and even old Rome.

Chicago is not only in its infancy of growth, but the speculative possibilities of real estate have, in comparison with what the future will bring forth, never been touched. E. H. G.

Canada and the Boundary Question.

Chicago, July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have just read your editorial in today's issue under the above heading, as I have read nearly everything that has appeared in your columns on that question—including the article of Professor Mendenhall—and the result is that I am fully convinced that we are on the wrong side in that contention, and that Canada is on the right. This conviction is greatly strengthened by the persistent refusal of our statesmen to submit the case to arbitration.

If Canada's case is as weak as you make it out to be, why not have the satisfaction of knocking her out in her own way and in accordance with her own desire? It would be a triumph for arbitration and a clear proof of American fairness and good feeling for our weaker neighbor. It would also be a proof to all the world that we are honest in our love for arbitration as a rational and just method of settling international disputes. Moreover, coming, as it would, while the atmosphere of the world is still vibrant with the echoes of The Hague, it would give us a higher position in the esteem of the world than we now hold.

Honestly, don't you think it would pay us handsomely to take the risks of losing the miserable strip of territory and its harbors for the pleasure of presenting to the world such a splendid object lesson of the application of intelligent commonsense in the settlement of international disputes?

The intelligent and thoughtful of all nations know that the territory and harbors in dispute are of no practical value to us, further than we can use them to "hold up" Canada and compel her to do her trading with us, paying us the profits coming from the development of her resources. Can we afford to take such a stand? Can we afford to play the robber Baron in the year 1899? I think not.

If our contention is correct and the strip of territory in dispute really belongs to us, then the best thing we can do is to play the "lord bountiful" and hand it over to Canada as a free-will offering, and an evidence of our neighborly esteem, for Canada is just shrewd enough to render it utterly valueless to us if we insist on holding it by "right of possession." Her inland railway will materialize in short order, and the settlements and harbors for which we are willing to risk so much will become "dead" towns in a worthless wilderness.

"The Tribune" says "America also is in possession, and under the circumstances, like a man owning by proper deed a house or lot, is not inclined to go into a court of arbitration and play a game of tossup with a competitor who has nothing to lose and everything to gain." The Candadian answer to this is (1) that we are not in by "proper deed"; (2) that we found the place unoccupied, and learning how valuable the property was likely to become to its rightful owner, we sneaked in and now try to hold her up for ransom or compel her to eject us by force. Again, your stand, as outlined in your editorial, would make arbitration forever impossible. In every supposable case there is some one in possession, and the arbitration is to decide whether he is there by proper deed or not.

Like thousands of other Americans, I am doubtful about our title being a "proper deed," and as a matter of simple justice and in the best interests of international comity, I hold that the Canadian boundary question should be referred to the arbitration of intelligent and disinterested men.

Just for this once "let us make an experiment with the golden rule, as applied in international disputes, and we will accomplish more for humanity than the "wise men" lately assembled at The Hague even dreamed. D. R. G.

Excursions via the Wabash.

Aug. 11 and 12 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Boston and return, as below:

Via Niagara Falls and direct lines	$19.00
Via Montreal	19.00
Via Niagara Falls and New York	22.00
Via New York and steamer	22.00

Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1819.

WAR OVER PARK MUSIC.

RIVAL BODIES AT STRIFE OVER "JOHNNY" HAND'S CONTRACT.

Because the Seventh Regiment Band, Which He Directs, Does Not Belong to the Chicago Federation That Organization Formally Protests to the West Side Commissioners—Society in Which These Players Are a Part Prepares to Reply.

A protest has been filed with the West Park board against hiring the Seventh Regiment Band to play in Douglas Park and this has revived the fight between the Chicago Federation of Music and the Chicago Musical society. The Seventh Regiment Band has the contract, however, and the Chicago Federation of Music is angry about it. This band belongs to the Chicago Musical society and that organization is the enemy of the federation. The society will hold a meeting tomorrow morning at its headquarters, 85 Madison street, to frame a reply to the protest of the federation.

"It is worse as whateffer I have yet geseen," said Johnny Hand, when he talked about the protest of the federation. Mr. Hand is one of the original members of the Musical society. "Dey calls us scaps, und we get more monish for gespielt as dey.

"It used to haf dot ven a man comes by America he haf get his naturalizations und dot was all right. Now he haf to pay monish to der Federation of Moosic. Here it is: I go by der Oak Park to play und I get $104 for me and twenty-four mensch. Dere comes dere federation pant und makes der play mit thirty-five mensch for der same brice. Wis is dere scaps, already."

Members of Musical Society.

The Chicago Musical society comprises not only the Seventh Regiment Band and Brook's Band, but Theodore Thomas' orchestra, Fitzgerald's, Johnny Hand's, and several other organizations. The Federation of Music embraces most of the brass bands in the city, including Phinney's the First and Second Regiment Bands, and the First Cavalry Band, De Baugh's, Meinken's, and the American Brass Bands, and about twenty orchestras.

"You see, we are the union organization," said President Herrick of the Federation of Music. "We are affiliated with the national organization. The other fellows drew out. They said we were hodcarriers and they called us 'Coxey's army,' but we are the only union musicians, and now they are sorry they left us. We do not want the Seventh Regiment Band to play in Douglas Park because it is not a union organization, and we believe the Park board will cancel its contract, as the other Park boards did, with non-union bands."

Mr. Hand insists that his organization is a union. Mr. Herrick says it is not, and the Federation of Labor upholds Mr. Herrick. The reason given for the withdrawal of the Musical society from the Federation of Labor as an affiliated association is that it was bad form for artists to associate with hodcarriers and plumbers' helpers. In withdrawing from the Federation of Labor, the society also withdrew from the National Federation of Music.

"They think they are too good to associate with us," said Secretary von Hoffmann of the Federation of Music. "They think they are artists. But they have trouble finding men to fill jobs when they get them. Johnny Hand ain't de whole thing, anyway."

Hand Claims the Championship.

Mr. Hand still insists that his challenge to Bandmaster Phinney has not been accepted and that he is entitled to the championship.

"Er calls do moosic," said Mr. Hand, as a memory of his rival came to him. "Der cornetist plays here und der oder players play dere und he calls dot moosic. Ach, der moosic," and Mr. Hand held his head as if it hurt him to think about it. "I git him $1,000 to play mit me for der championship und he neffer say a vord."

At the headquarters of the Federation of Music, 205 Madison street, the musicmakers who were gathered there said it was a mistake on the part of Mr. Hand to say he is a musician.

"You ought to get him to try to play a solo some day, if he thinks he's a musician," said Secretary von Hoffman. "I believe he can play the 'cello, but I'm not sure about that. You see, the mistake those fellows made when they drew out of the union is plain to them now. They didn't have any good reason except that while in the union they had to affiliate with the Federation of Labor, which embraces all kinds of unions, and they thought they were too good for that. We have 1,400 members and they have only about 300, so you can see which is the important organization. Of course, we admit they have good musicians over there, but we have some, too."

The action to be taken by the Chicago Musical society at its protest meeting tomorrow has not been outlined definitely, but the members are decided that they will make a vigorous protest against ousting the Seventh Regiment Band from the west parks.

CRYPTIC MASONS ON MOUNTAIN.

Eight Trainloads of Pilgrims Take the Trip Up Pike's Peak.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Eight trainloads of Cryptic Masons made the ascent of Pike's Peak today, the first, this morning, being two trainloads of members of the Ellsworth, Kas., council, which not only holds the banner of the Mystic Brotherhood, but is the originator of the international pilgrimage. Beginning at Ellsworth, the pilgrimage has extended to both sea coasts and into Canada and Mexico. Hundreds of candidates will be admitted into the Ninth Arch on the peak and in the Garden of the Gods tomorrow and tomorrow night by the glare of colored fires. Tonight a ball was given at the Iron Springs Dancing Pavilion at Manitou.

INGERSOLL MONUMENT PLANS.

Admirers of the Dead Agnostic Will Be Asked to Contribute to the Peoria Fund.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 9.—The incorporation papers of the Ingersoll Memorial association, which has undertaken to erect a monument here, have been received, and there was a meeting of the members this afternoon for the purpose of effecting organization. An address will be formulated soliciting subscriptions from the admirers of the dead agnostic all over the United States.

TO VIEW CHICAGO QUARTERS.

Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Leaves Galesburg at Midnight.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—The Headquarters committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which arrived here today to investigate this city's proposition for the headquarters, left at midnight for Chicago to inspect the quarters offered there, and then will go to Milwaukee and Cleveland. Terre Haute and Des Moines have been dropped.

Grand Jury Calls on Police.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 9.—The grand jury today visited police headquarters in a body and investigated the offices, cells, books, etc. Later the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and prominent merchants of the city were called as witnesses. The grand jury has already indicted several prominent men on charges of being implicated in a series of robberies.

Wundrath Murder Case Up.

The case of Joseph Wundrath, the Englewood butcher, charged with having killed his wife some weeks ago, is on Judge Waterman's call for trial today. Wundrath is said to have chased his wife from their house, armed with a knife, and to have stabbed her several times. She died soon afterward.

Yellowstone Park.

Last tour of the season starts Tuesday, Aug. 15. Option of route through Colorado or via St. Paul. Reduced rates. Tickets include all expenses everywhere. Escort of the American Tourist association. 1423 Marquette Building; Reau Campbell, General Manager. Descriptive itineraries on application. Tickets at city office Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, 95 Adams street, Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A clearing sale of Men's and Youths' Summer Suits & Trousers.

We have made reductions exactly as stated, to close our summer stock. The clothing is the best that is made and the price-reductions are more than sufficient to compensate for the lateness of the season.

$35 Suits, reduced to $25.
$30 Suits, reduced to $20.
$22 Suits, reduced to $15.
$18 Suits, reduced to $12.

$10 Trousers, reduced to $8.
$9 Trousers, reduced to $6.
$7.50 Trousers, red'd to $5.
$6 Trousers, reduced to $4.

No Blue or Black Suits and Trousers are included at these prices.

ALL our Youths' Summer Suits reduced to one of these two prices—$10 and $15.

A few Men's Suits, broken sizes only, reduced from $35 and $30 to $15.

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